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THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., the Fiscal Agents of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, announce the issue of the new Seven-thirty Gold Loan of that Company, WHICH THEY OFFER AT PAR AND INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

In presenting a loan of this character there are certain considerations which seem to commend it to the special favor of capitalists, and of all who desire a safe, profitable, and permanent investment.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD is now building westward from Lake Superior. Enough money has been paid in by the stockholders to construct and equip the first division of the road—from Lake Superior across Minnesota to the Red River of the North—233 miles. The money for this branch—six millions of dollars—has been paid in, and the work is being rapidly pushed to completion.

At the same time arrangements have been completed for beginning the Road at the western terminus on Puget Sound and on the Pacific Ocean. This work will commence in the Spring, and in a little time the Road will be in the process of building at each end.

The character of this Road—its terms, obligations and security—the care taken to guard in the remotest degree the interests of every bondholder, must commend it in an unusual degree to the public. All the experience gained by this house from more than thirty years' familiarity with banking business with every variety of securities, has been devoted to the perfecting of this Bond, and making it, as far as possible, a perfect security.

In the first place, these Bonds are a first-mortgage lien on a railroad over 2,000 miles in extent, together with the rolling stock, buildings and all other equipments.

In the second place, it is a first and only mortgage upon a land grant of more than fifty millions of acres. For every mile of completed road the Government gives the Company over twenty-two thousand acres of land. This land is given in alternate sections, reaching from twenty to fifty miles, on each side of the track. It embraces agricultural, timbered and mineral lands.

It will thus be seen that the franchise of the road and its vast endowment extends over a broad, fertile belt of land, from Lake Superior and Wisconsin, through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, to Puget Sound and the Pacific Ocean.

At the outset of this enterprise the Northern Pacific Railroad purchased and partially consolidated with their line the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, embracing three hundred miles of completed road in Minnesota, on which there is now a growing and prosperous business. This combination removes what might, at the Eastern terminus otherwise be regarded as the rivalry of conflicting interests.

The extent and value of the endowment in lands bestowed upon the Northern Pacific Railroad by the Government cannot be too highly valued. This grant alone has been estimated to be larger in area than all New-England, with Maryland combined, or as large as Ohio and Indiana.

The history of the Illinois Central Railroad, whose land grant was one of the earliest experiments in the matter of Government endowment, shows the vast and increasing value of such a grant when judiciously held and administered in the interest of bondholders. The State of Illinois gave to this corporation some two million and a half acres. At this time, the revenues from these lands amount to some twenty-four millions of dollars, and there is every reason to suppose that they will reach thirty millions of dollars. At the time when this grant was bestowed upon the Illinois Central, the lands had no greater relative value than the lands in the possession of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Before accepting the agency of the road, Jay Cooke & Co. had the lands embraced in this grant carefully examined by competent and impartial agents. The reports of these gentlemen satisfied the fiscal agents of the great value of these lands, their fertility and wealth, their timber and mineral importance, their mildness of temperature, their perfect adaptability to every want of a large agricultural and industrial population.

The accounts of the loan might be permitted to adduce as additional evidence of the enormous value of this grant, the objections of the honorable Senators and Representatives who opposed the endowment, when before Congress. "In all this belt of country west of the Rocky Mountains," said a distinguished Representative, "there is a forest which, opened up by railroad, will, for the purpose of ship-building, and for all the purposes of commerce, at home and abroad, be worth hundreds of millions of dollars." "No person," remarked an eminent Senator, "can study the topography of the country, can bring to bear his knowledge of the climatic influences, without knowing that these plains are fertile; that they are clothed with grass and timber, worth untold millions of money; that it is a vast and valuable grass-producing and grain-growing region—a large proportion of it covered with forests, the like of which cannot be found elsewhere on this continent, from which the great commercial Powers of the world are now obtaining the timber out of which they now construct their merchant fleets." In this same debate the land grant was spoken of as "a grand empire" by one Senator, as "an empire in itself" by another; "a belt," remarked still another Senator, "one hundred and twenty miles wide, and reaching two thousand miles in extent, sufficient of itself to make twenty States, and more than twenty States."

In presenting these illustrations of the general and material value of the property represented by this loan, attention is earnestly requested to the security and profit of these bonds:

They are free from United States tax, and are issued of the following denominations: Coupons, $100, $500, and $1,000. Registered, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.

Both Principal and Interest are payable in American Gold coin, at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., New-York City—the Principal at the end of thirty years, and the Interest (at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum) half yearly, first of January and July.

While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, the most valuable ever conferred upon a great national improvement.

In order to still further watch and protect the interests of every bondholder, it may be proper to state that the Trustees under the mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. They will directly and permanently represent the interests of the First Mortgage bondholders, and are required to see that the proceeds of land sales are used in purchasing and canceling the bonds of the Company, if they can be bought before maturity at more than 10 per cent. premium; otherwise the Trustees are to invest the proceeds of land sales in United States Bonds or real estate mortgages for the further security of Northern Pacific bondholders. Also, that they have at all times in their control, as security, at least 500 acres of average land to every $1,000 of outstanding first mortgage bonds, beside the railroad itself and all its equipments and franchises.

THESE BONDS WILL BE AT ALL TIMES RECEIVABLE, at 1.10, in payment for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

THE REGISTERED BONDS CAN BE EXCHANGED AT ANY TIME FOR COUPONS, the coupons for registered, and both those for others, payable, principal and interest, at any of the principal financial centres of Europe, in the coin of the various European countries.

In recapitulating the advantages of this Loan, it is well to remember:

I. This is a first mortgage on the railroad and land grants.

II. The railroad will be continuous, under one management, for 2,000 miles, and will connect the Pacific with Lake Superior and the Mississippi.

III. It will open up to American trade and enterprise the rich and noble Red River country of British America.

IV. The land-grant is absolutely a surety to the bondholders.

V. This land grant is larger than that ever given to any national improvement.

VI. It embraces a region of fertility, mildness in temperature, and capable of enormous development.

VII. The lands in themselves will build the road, and leave a large surplus.

VIII. By this route the lakes are 600 miles nearer the Pacific than by any other route.

IX. This route is the short route to the Indies, and lessens the distance between China and London over 1,000 miles.

X. Its elevation is so much less than other lines, that the climate is milder, the snow-falls lesser, and the gradients easier.

XI. It intersects and drains navigable streams which control a vast outlying region.

XII. It will be practically an international route, controlling the trade of British America.

XIII. THE INTEREST ON THESE BONDS, SO WELL SECURED, MAKES THEM THE MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT NOW IN THE MARKET.

XIV. THE CARE TAKEN IN THE PREPARATION AND THE ENDOWMENT OF THE BONDS MAKES THE INTEREST OF THE HOLDER ABSOLUTELY SECURE.

XV. The denominations in which the bonds are issued make them a popular loan, while the fact that they represent land and may be so redeemed, give them an additional value to settlers and emigrants.

The nearest bank or banker will supply these bonds in any desired amount and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these, can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current price for all marketable securities.

Those living in localities remote from banks may send money or other bonds directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, &c., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the banks or bankers employed to sell this loan.

FOR SALE BY

JAY COOKE & CO.,

FISCAL AGENTS NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 114 SOUTH 3D-ST., Philadelphia; corner of NASSAU and WALL STS., New-York; NO. 452 15TH-ST., Washington, D. C.; by national banks, and by brokers generally throughout the country.

EUROPE.

Rioting and Bloodshed in the City of Paris.

Release of Flourens and His Companions by a Mob.

They Make a Descent Upon One of the Mairies.

Capitulation of the City of Paris Still in Doubt.

Bourbaki's Army Secure from a Rear Attack.

The Anglo-American Committee on the Canadian Fisheries.

THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

Rioting in Paris—Attempt of the Belleville Canaille to Release the Political Prisoners at Mazas—Flourens Attempts to Organize a Revolution.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Advices from Paris to the 23d have been received:

The evening of yesterday, twenty-eight days since the commencement of the siege, witnessed, for the first time since the investment, a scene which all have been dreading more or less every day during the dreary four months. There has been bloodshed in the streets of Paris, not from the shells of the besiegers, but by the acts of those reckless adventurers who all along sought the mece, and the miseries and misfortunes of the country for the advance of their own interests. On Saturday night a crowd of citizens of Belleville and other quarters, who had been threatening mischief since the failure of the sortie of the 19th, gathered in numbers around the prison of Mazas, where FLOURENS, MILLIERE, and other political prisoners, are incarcerated, and, after various riotous demonstrations, gathering courage in the absence of opposition, made a regular attack upon the prison, and beat down the gates with bludgeons, stones and iron-bars. The jailer and turnkeys fled for their lives, leaving the jail free to the rioters who opened the cells, releasing the inmates until they found FLOURENS, MILLIERE and their companions, who were borne forth in triumph amidst cries of "A bas FAVRE," "a bas TROCHU." After parading the streets the ruffianly crowd stopped. FLOURENS made a descent upon the Mairie of the Twentieth Arrondissement, comprising the turbulent quarters of Belleville, St. Fargeau, Pere la Chaise and Charonne, intending to establish the head-quarters of a revolutionary movement, which it was hoped would extend over the whole city. However, as the parade failed to draw any large numbers of followers into active co-operation, and finding those willing to plunge into revolution were badly armed and almost destitute of ammunition, the rioters abandoned the Mairie, after seizing 2,000 rations of bread to be ready for distribution among the starving population of Belleville. Before dispersing FLOURENS called upon all present to make an oath to meet on Sunday, at noon, in front of the Hotel de Ville, and there demand possession of the Government in the name of the people. The rioters took the oath with great vehemence and excitement, and then broke up in groups, returned to their miserable homes, or wandered about the dark city like birds of ill omen, till daylight.

At noon, yesterday, in accordance with their pledge, about 200 of the most repulsive and villainous-looking ruffians in the City, including a large number of soldiers and the Hundred and First War Battalion of the National Guard, marched in a body to the place in front of the Hotel de Ville, uttering revolutionary cries, and calling upon the citizens to arm. Never during the present troubles has a crowd been seen bringing so vividly to mind the horrors of the old French Revolution. After gazing on the hideous faces and hearing the hoarse, uncouth voices, it required but a little stretch of the imagination to picture the background, with the recking knives, the blood-stained guillotine and the female furies of those horrible days. They occupied the place over an hour without any opposition, singing, shouting and yelling. In the meantime a small guard of Mobiles and Bretons was drawn up in front of the Hotel de Ville, who stood their ground, avoiding any collision with the mob by all the means in their power. After 1 o'clock, the Adjutant in command, advancing in front of the men on account of a somewhat more threatening demonstration by the crowd, was fired upon and fell, severely wounded in the head and arm. Immediately on seeing their officer fall, the Mobiles fired on the crowd, creating a terrible panic. Unfortunately, a number of persons who had gathered as lookers-on, encouraged by the length of time which had elapsed without violence, were drawn up in front of the Hotel de Ville, received the shots of the Mobiles. As the crowd fled shrieking, apparently fifty of their number were left on the ground. Afterward it was ascertained that five were killed, including one woman and two children. [The conclusion of this dispatch was not received at 4 o'clock.—TIMES.]

No Knowledge of Capitulation at the German Legation in London—Surrender Expected by the German Emperor—Reported Terms Demanded—No Terms with Napoleon in Bismarck's Hands.

LONDON, Jan. 26—3 P. M.—On inquiry at the German Legation here, at noon today, it was ascertained that no information of the capitulation of Paris had been received there; and at the British Foreign Office, up to a late hour last night, the reports that M. FAVRE had made propositions for capitulation remained unconfirmed.

It is said the Emperor of Germany has written a letter to his wife, in which he says the capitulation of Paris is imminent, and that he expects speedily to return to Berlin.

The following statement has been obtained from an unofficial source, but is believed to be entirely trustworthy:

"The Germans will insist upon the unconditional surrender of Paris, with all its forts and defences."

The report in the London *Times* that there is collusion between Count VON BISMARCK and the Emper NAPOLEON and the Empress EUGENIE is unfounded.

The special correspondent of the London *Telegraph* sends from Versailles a circumstantial, but very preposterous account of the points under discussion between Count BISMARCK and M. FAVRE.

An official statement from the Government at Paris shows the French strength in the sortie of the 19th to have been 100,000 men.

M. Guizot on the Conditions of Peace—England Urged to Protest in Favor of Peace.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—A letter from M. GUIZOT to Mr. GLADSTONE is published today, in which the former argues at length the question of the proper conditions for peace between France and Prussia. He urges England to at least protest in favor of peace, and expresses the belief that such action on her part would not be in vain.

Napoleonic Intrigues—Chiselhurst, Wilhelmshoehe and Versailles in Close Communication.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 26.—The *Independance Belge* says never before has there been such activity among the Bonapartists as at the present moment. There is a constant journeying of couriers between Chiselhurst, Wilhelmshoe and Versailles, and the centre of the intrigues is at Brussels. The *Independance* loudly warns France against the danger with which she is menaced by these maneuvres.

M. M. PIETRI and VANDAL, and Gen. FLEURY have arrived at Wilhelmshoe.

The London *Daily News*, of today, says that JULES FAVRE returned from Versailles to Paris on Wednesday.

The bombardment of Paris continues.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Fine of 10,000,000 Francs on the People of Nancy—German Movements in the North.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—A fine of 10,000,000 francs has been imposed upon the citizens of Nancy and the surrounding district on account of the destruction of the railroad bridge near Toul by the Franc-Tireurs. In the event of its non-payment, the military authorities will adopt the most stringent measures of punishment and confiscation.

A dispatch from Havre says the Prussians are in strong force between Brienne and Creuville.

An official dispatch from Versailles states the loss of the first German army in the battle of St. Quentin at ninety-four officers and 3,000 men.

Cherbourg harbor is crowded with captured German ships.

Dispatches from Bordeaux—French Occupation of Alencon—Bourbaki's Army—A Cargo of American Arms in the Garonne.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 26.—M. GAMBETTA arrived here today from Lille. The French have reoccupied Alencon.

The Germans threaten Angers. The Prussians have entirely withdrawn from the neighborhood of Dijon. Considerable German forces are hurrying to the Eastern Departments since the recent engagements near Belfort. Gen. BOURBAKI has, however, manœuvred so as to effectually protect the French rear against the advancing enemy.

The steam-ship *Lafayette* has arrived in the Garonne for the purpose of landing her cargo of American arms at this port.

The Eastern Departments—Contradictory Statements—The Swiss Frontier.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Prussians have evacuated Dole, and cut the railway between Mouchard and Bescançon.

Gen. GARIBALDI writes to FRAPPOLI, saying: "Forget the past; think only of the future. Organize as many Italian volunteers as possible, and send them to me."

The *Telegraph* has a despatch announcing that Garibaldi and his forces are surrounded by the Prussians near Dijon.

A dispatch from Berne says that since the 23d inst. French pickets have been posted along the frontier, preventing egress from France into Switzerland, and imprisoning strangers.

There are are many Franc-Tireurs near the Swiss boundary, and their pickets are in the vicinity of the town of Villars. The German pickets extend to Abbevilliers. The Germans have stormed Grayroche, and repulsed the French in an attack upon Villars.

Belgians Shot by Francs-Tireurs—Terms of Capitulation of Longwy—More Contradictions.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 26, via LONDON, Jan. 26—9½ P. M.—Two Belgian carbineers have been shot by Francs-Tireurs. In consequence of the outrage, the local authorities arrest all Francs-Tireurs found on Belgian territory.

ARLON, Belgium, Jan. 26.—The Germans marched into Longwy at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The French garrison has been sent to Thionville and Metz. By the terms of the capitulation the National Gard are not prisoners.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—A dispatch from Lille says the Prussians are retreating in the direction of the Somme, and have abandoned the siege of Cambai and other fortresses in the eastern portion of the Department of the North. On Monday their head-quarters were at Crevecoeur.

The *Echo* says that the Germans have resumed preperations for the siege of Cambrai.

ARKANSAS LEGISLATION.

A Wild Scene in the State Senate—Swearing in a Senator in the Face of Objections—The Obnoxious Intruder Speaks an Hour and a Half.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 27.—A special dispatch to the *Avalanche*, from Little Rock, says: "A tumultuous scene occurred in the Arkansas Senate yesterday, immediately after the reading of the journal. JOSEPH BROOKS, who had come in, stood near the speaker's stand, presented a certificate of election from the clerks of Pulaski and White Counties, and demanded to be sworn in. According to the legal returns, Dr. REILLEY was legally elected, but Gov. CLAYTON refused to allow the Secretary of State to report the election of either. Immediately after the demand of BROOKS, several Senators, friends of CLAYTON, sprang upon their feet, exclaiming, "I object, I object." Lieut.-Gov. JOHNSON, a fast friend of BROOKS, said he considered it his duty to swear BROOKS in. Senator MALLORY appealed to the Senate to protect itself, and called on the Sergeant-at-Arms to put BROOKS out. The Lieutenant-Governor, paying no attention to the objections, proceeded with the oath, on the conclusion of which BROOKS moved the reference of his credentials to the Committee on Elections. MALLORY objected, saying he had no right here. Lieutenant-Governor—"It was expected the gentleman would object." Senator BOLDEN—"I object too, Sir." Lieutenant Governor—"It was expected you, too, would object." [Great sensation. Cries of "order."] The Chair ruled BROOKS entitled to the floor, who proceeded, in a speech of an hour and a half. He defended his action, himself and the Lieutenant-Governor, denouncing MALLORY as a ruffian and bully, who lorded it over the Senate at his master, CLAYTON's, bidding. The proceedings created an intense sensation, the Clayton men denouncing them as revolutionary, while the Brooks men retorted that the others had a precedent by the passage of a bill to oust the Lieutenant-Governor. Pending the discussion, the Senate adjourned. The passage by the House of the Senate bill ousting all officers who failed to qualify within fifteen days after the adoption of the Constitution, is very doubtful.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Foreign Vessels Trading in Brazil—Reduction of Interest on Brazilian Bonds—Wreck of a Liverpool Bark—Thirty-five Lives Lost—Revolutionary Movements.

LISBON, Jan. 25.—Advices from Rio Janeiro to Jan. 2 are at hand, by the mail steamer from that port....The permission accorded to ships owned in other countries to trade between Brazilian ports has been prolonged until the end of the present year....The rates of interest upon Brazilian Treasury bonds has been reduced by one-half of one per cent....The *Borneo* has been wrecked, midway between Montevideo and Santos. Thirty-five persons were drowned. [This is supposed to refer to the bark *Borneo*, of Liverpool, Capt. DUNLAP, from Callao, bound to Liverpool.]....A battle had been fought near Montevideo, in which the rebels were defeated. ....The revolution in Entre Rios is extending to the surrounding provinces.

CUBA.

An Insurgent Governor in Havana—More Surrenders of Cuban Leaders.

HAVANA, Jan. 27.—Ex-Gov. SILVA, (insurgent,) of the Central Department, has arrived here.

The insurgent General, CARNELIO PARRO, with several insurgent officers and thirty armed men, have surrendered voluntarily to the Spanish near Puerto Principe.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

Who is to Blame—Mysterious Order From the Working Men's Benevolent Associations—The Officers Sworn to Secrecy.

ASHLAND, Penn., Jan. 27.—The miners' strike still continues, and although many attempts have been made to conciliate the strikers and arrange matters, there is not the least disposition to create peace and commence operation again. The strikers say that the operators are to blame, and the operators say the same of the strikers, and it is difficult to determine which are to blame. The Grand Council of the Working Men's Benevolent Association have issued orders announcing that the suspension will continue indefinitely. The miners are not allowed to know the meaning of this, and the officers are sworn to secrecy. The *Miners' Journal* publishes the following in regard to this matter, showing how officers and members are bound down:

"Should a district branch officer or brother print, publish or circulate any article, or by any means act so as to bring any district branch officer, brother or association, into contempt, unless sufficient cause can be shown for so doing, shall, on proof being made thereof before the proper tribunal, suffer such a penalty or punishment as the said tribunal may think proper to inflict. It is also stated that where there has been a divulgence, it has been followed by death. The men themselves do not want to acknowledge that they are subject to this tyranny, but they are. It is wrong that they should be as they are, ground down to a position worse than slavery. It will not be long before the working-classes find that they are but victims of tyrannical officers, who, under the guise of furthering their interests, are making them tools by which to gain power. It has been learned from official sources that prominent dealers in New-York and Philadelphia pay leading officers of the Working Men's Benevolent Association to start and help these periodical strikes along. This may seem somewhat strange, but many of the leading coal men in this locality know the truth of it. These frequent reigns of terror may be very gratifying to the officers of the Grand Council of the Working Men's Benevolent Association, the coal speculators, and others interested in New-York, Philadelphia and other leading cities where anthracite coal is shipped, but they are ruining this region, and if it continued as frequently as they have been of late years, will depopulate the entire country."

FIRES.

Destruction of the Mansion House at Hull, Mass.—Shoe Stock Damaged in Boston—Cider-Mill Burned in Lockport.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 27.—The Mansion House, at Hull, was totally destroyed by fire last night, together with all the furniture. The house was owned by the heirs of the late HENRY TUDOR. Mr. VINING, the landlord, had about $10,000 worth of furniture, on which there was $4,000 insurance....The premises and stock of HAPGOOD & CO., wholesale shoe dealers, on Federal-street, were damaged by fire, this morning, to the extent of $6,000.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Jan. 27.—GILBERT's cider-mill, near this city, was burned last night. The loss is $5,000; insurance, $2,000.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Dion Defeated by Deery in the Billiard Match—California Politics—A Brewery Seized for Frauds on the Revenue—The Lower California Emigration Scheme Declared a Fraud.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—The billiard match, to-night, between DION and DEERY, attracted a very large audience. The terms were French caroms, with push and scotch barred; DION to score 600 against DEERY's 500, for $1,000 a side. At the fifth inning DION scored 42, and at the forty-fourth inning the score stood DION 282 and DEERY 148. As the game progressed last night, DEERY grew cool and DION excited. To the surprise of everybody, DEERY won the game, scoring 500, actual count, on the 134th inning, against DION's 4[illegible]. Tremendous excitement followed. DEERY's largest run was 57, and DION's 42....There is a movement on foot by prominent Republicans to bring forward the name of A. SELIGMAN, a banker, for Governor....The Broadway brewery, owned by A. ALBRECHT, has been seized for frauds on the revenue....Mr. HALSEY, who was engaged by the Lower California Company to write up the Magdalena Bay emigration scheme, publishes in the Magdalena Mercury a card withdrawing from the transaction, and denouncing the scheme as an unmitigated fraud and a criminal imposition on emigrants.

THE EAST.

A Railroad Company Found Guilty of Killing a Little Girl in Boston—Decimating the Ranks of the Massachusetts Constabulary.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 27.—The trial of the Metropolitan Horse Railroad Company, indicted for running over and killing a little girl, through the carelessness of the driver, resulted, today, in a verdict of guilty. Exceptions were taken, and the case appealed to the Supreme Court.... A bill, appropriating $150,000, reported by a legislative committee to support the State Constabulary for the present year, has been reduced to $90,000, by a vote of 102 to 80 in the House, and in this shape goes to the Senate.

The Weather on Mount Washington.

SUMMIT MOUNT WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Observations taken at 1 P. M.: Barometer, 23.07, being a change since last report of minus .51; thermometer, 9° below zero; relative humidity, .56; wind, west north-west; velocity of wind, 54 miles per hour. There have been clouds on the mountain all day. The frost work began to form again, but a change of the wind is breaking it off and throwing it with the ice in perfect showers against the house, with a violence that is likely to keep us wide awake as long as it continues.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 27.—GERTRUDE and MARY STADFELDT, aged twenty and sixteen years, were arrested in Middleton, Ohio, for passing counterfeit money. It consisted of $10 bills of the National Bank of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. They were held to answer.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 27.—LINCOLN, the absconding member of the jewelry firm of LINCOLN & CHERRY, of this city, has been arrested at Lincoln, Nebraska. He will be returned here.

WASHINGTON.

Possible Defeat of the Income Tax Repeal Bill—Speech of Gen. Schurz on Civil Service—The Steam-ship Subsidy Bills—The District of Columbia Government Bill—Scenes in the Two Houses—The Japanese Embassy.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Senate bill repealing the income tax met with an unfortunate accident this afternoon, which endangers its final passage. When it reached the House from the Senate, Mr. HOOPER, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, met it with a resolution, in substance:

That, Whereas, it is required by the seventh section of the first article of the Constitution, that all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, therefore, resolved, that this bill be returned to the Senate with a suggestion to that effect.

After some parley the resolution was agreed to with a sigh of regret. What the Senate will do under this snubbing by the House remains to be seen. That body has always been more ready than the House to seize occasions to assert its dignity, and if it should refuse now to act again on this subject, it would be unfortunate. The paragraph of the seventh section of the first article of the Constitution, relating to this matter, reads as follows:

All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

The point was made in the House that this was not a bill to raise revenue, but the Speaker held that it was a cognate measure, and the House sustained his view by ordering the bill to be sent back. Mr. HOOPER disclaims any intention of retarding the repeal by his action. The bill would have gone to the Speaker's table in any event, where it could not have been reached, probably, at this session. The Ways and Means Committee, at their meeting to-morrow, will probably come to a vote on the question of repeal, and if agreed to a bill to that effect will be reported on Monday next.

THE PLATES OF THE TENS AND TWENTIES.

The Banking and Currency Committee, at their meeting today, further considered the matter of providing for a renewal of the plates of the tens and twenties of the national bank note currency. The resolution to do this is substantially agreed upon by the Committee, and they are disposed to go a step further and inquire into the expediency of providing how and where this new work shall be done, with a view of determining whether it is not best to confine the whole work to the supervision and resources of the Treasury Printing Bureau.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

The Japanese Embassy, consisting of twenty members, and headed by IYO-FUGAI HI SCHUBI, Second Assistant Minister of Finance of the Japanese Empire, will arrive in this city at the Arlington on Monday morning next.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. SCHURZ spoke for two hours to-day on civil service reform, sustaining a bill which he offered as a substitute for Mr. TRUMBULL's bill, which has all the details of a system of civil service appointments based on competitive examinations, the term of office to be eight years. The largest audience that has been present in the galleries for some time was attracted by the announcement that Mr. SCHURZ would speak. The speech was attentively heard, considering the little interest that the subject generally excites. Mr. SCHURZ presented nothing new on the subject, though the usual facts and arguments were more attractively set forth than by any preceding speaker. Mr. HOWARD followed, indicating a preference for Mr. TRUMBULL's bill as between the two. The Senate afterward went into Executive Session. Civil service reform still holds its place before the Senate, but on Monday a motion to lay on the table will probably be made, unless its advocates agree to let it be postponed for other bills. It is doubtful if a direct vote on the merits of any of the propositions will be reached this session. Senator WARNER, apparently of the opinion that nothing practical will come out of the bills now before the Senate, proposes a substitute having in view a practical idea in another direction. His substitute substantially proposes that, as it is impossible to prevent members of Congress from recommending persons for office, they shall be held to a rigid accountability for what they do, by providing

That it shall hereafter be unlawful for any member of Congress or delegate to make recommendations for office to the President, or any head of a Department, except in writing; and such recommendations shall be considered as official papers, and as such shall be open to the inspection of any member of Congress, and subject to be transmitted to the Senate at any time by the President, and to be called for by resolution of either House for their information and for publication. Any person who shall violate this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be subject to a fine not exceeding $1,000; provided, that this act shall not apply to the action of Senators upon nominations submitted by the President to the Senate, nor to information furnished by any person to the President, or to any head of a Department, in response to their written requests for information.

THE STEAM-SHIP SUBSIDY BILLS.

The Senate Committee on Commerce had a special meeting this morning on Mr. CONKLING's Steam-ship Subsidy bill. It was finally, after some discussion, referred to a Subcommittee consisting of Messrs. VICKERS and BUCKINGHAM. They are expected to report to another special meeting of the Committee on Monday, when the bill will finally be decided and the report to the Senate made. It is still thought that the report will be favorable. There will be a strong effort to get the Steam-ship bills before the Senate on Monday, but if the civil service question is disposed of, Mr. TRUMBULL declares his intention to bring up the privileged question of the admission of the Georgia Senators. The bill granting a subsidy to a line of steamers from New-Orleans to Mexican and West Indian ports, passed both Houses during the last days of the Thirty-fifth Congress, before the war, but failed of enactment by difficulty in the Conference Committee. It will now receive, it is thought, considerable support from all parties, because of no direct rival interest, and its friends expect it will be the first of the bills to pass. The policy of subsidies being thus established, the interests that shall have helped this through will claim the aid of its friends in their own behalf. But the success of this programme is not assured.

THE LAND OFFICE.

A brief Executive Session of the Senate was held today. The nomination of WILLIS DRUMMOND to the Land Office was reported, when three or four Senators almost simultaneously objected, and its consideration went over to the next Executive Session, under the rules. The confirmation will be resisted, but to what extent cannot be foretold. No doubts of the favorable action of the Senate are expressed.

GEN. SHERMAN A REGENT.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN a motion was passed today appointing Gen. SHERMAN a Regent of the Smithsonian Institute, to fill a vacancy.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

The Conference Committee on the bill establishing a Territorial Government in the District of Columbia will have a meeting to-morrow morning. The Committee will propose several modifications of the bill as passed by the House. Mr. THURMAN will endeavor to have incorporated in the bill some provision for minority representation. Several, and perhaps all of the members of the Committee, are favorable to the proposition in the abstract, but fear that if it is engrafted on the bill by the Conference Committee, its report will not be accepted, and the whole bill will thus fail. However, the subject will be well considered in Committee, and if it is thought the consent of the House and Senate can be gained, the Committee will agree to report the provision.

A NEW OFFICE TO BE CREATED.

The Judiciary Committee of the House today agreed to report a bill amendatory of the act creating the Department of Justice, so as to allow an additional Assistant Attorney-General to act as Solicitor of the Interior Department. They also agreed to a number of amendments to the Bankrupt law, one of which authorizes that Registers in Bankruptcy shall be appointed by United State Circuit Courts in their respective districts, instead of by the Chief-Justice, as at present.

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

The St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad Land Grant bill got to the surface again in the House today as the regular order, but no conclusion was reached. During its consideration the House resolved itself into a sort of mass-meeting to hear Mr. PROCTOR KNOTT, of Kentucky, make a funny speech. The members nearly all left their seats and gathered around the speaker as crowds do around a street auctioneer. When a funny thing was said, there was a shout of laughter; and when Mr. KNOTT grew sentimental, members tried to look grave. But it was, on the whole, a scene not in keeping with the dignity of the House of Representatives.

WASTE OF TIME IN THE SENATE.

A bill from the House, intended to simplify the verbiage of the statute laws hereafter, was concurred in by the Senate after some amendments. There was an amusing colloquial discussion as to whether the word "and" or "or" should be inserted in a certain place. Mr. TRUMBULL insisting on "and," and Mr. THURMAN on "or," while little groups gathered around Senators who chanced to have a copy of the bill at hand, some expressing one opinion and others the opposite. When the Vice-President was putting the question to the Senate, Mr. THURMAN withdrew his opposition to "and," not desiring to force a vote on so trivial a matter. The discussion of several points of a similar nature occupied about half an hour.

AN OFFER TO THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

Vice-President COLFAX has received an offer of a salary of $25,000 a year to resign his office and take charge of a private business. He replied that although he intended to retire from public life at the close of his present term, he felt it his duty to remain till the expiration of that time, and therefore he declined the offer.

THE STORM SIGNAL SERVICE.

The House Appropriations Committee this morning agreed to report in favor of an item of $20,000 in the Deficiency bill for the use of the Storm Signal Service for the current year. Gen. MYER, Chief Signal Officer of the army, was before the Committee, accompanied by Gen. PAYNE and Prof. ABBE, of the Cincinnati Observatory, and the session was mainly consumed in making explanations and illustrations by maps, &c. It was quite thoroughly demonstrated that the course, rate of approach of a storm and its advent at a given point, could be predicted with mathematical accuracy.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate today: BOWEN MALLACK, to be Appraiser of Merchandise at Cincinnati, Ohio; JOSHUA D. GIDDINGS, Assistant Treasurer at Charleston, S. C.; ALANSIN HINMAN, Collector of Customs for the District of Oregon; RICHARD W. KING, Collector for the District of Pamlico, N. C.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session today, confirmed the following nominations:

Postmasters—Samuel Grove, at Mexico, Mo.; Geo. L. Williams, Carrollton, Ill.; Frank Claudenin, Morrison, Ill.; Henry J. Brown, Anderson, Ind.; J. C. Hannan, Delphi, Ind.; C. J. Rawling, Wheeling, West Va.; Lafayette Alred, Mexico, N. Y.; David S. McLaughlin, Fishkill on the Hudson, N. Y.; William Winter, Rondout, N. Y.

Naval—Commodore Wm. E. Taylor to be Rear-Admiral; Capt. Napoleon Collins, Commodore; Commander Thomas S. Phelps, Captain; Lieut.-Commanders Charles J. McDougal and George H. Perkins, Commanders; Ensign B. S. Richards, Master on active list; Wm. S. Dixon, Assistant Surgeon; Wm. Robotham, Assistant Engineer.

Miscellaneous—Ephraim Brown, to be Consul at Sola; James A. Hall, Collector of Customs, Waldoboro, Me.; C. M. Power, Collector of Customs, Cherrystone, Va.; Samuel A. Orchard, Surveyor of Customs, Omaha; James R. Calloway, Secretary for the Territory of Montana; Joseph C. Clements, Secretary for Washington Territory; Reuben Elwood, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Illinois; J. S. Botsford, United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri; A. F. M. Arny, Indian Agent, New-Mexico; C. T. Brown, Surveyor-General, Minnesota; B. Hirrman, Receiver of Public Moneys, Roseburg, Oregon.

THE CANAL BOARD.

Appointments Made Yesterday—Official Announcement.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The following are the appointments made by the Canal Board yesterday:

Superintendents—Of the Erie Canal—Section No. 1, blank; 2, Benj. Van Vranken; 3, blank; 4, Daniel M. Greder; 5, Charles Graham; 7, Seymour Harvey; 8, Abram Scouten; 9, Tunis Houghtaling; 10, Wm. F. Ashley; 11, Matthew Rogney; 12, Lewis M. Loss; 13, Wm. McRae; 14, Jas. Mooney. Champlain Canal—Section No. 1, George W. Nelson; 2, George Satterlee; 3, Geo. Northrup. Oswego Canal—Sections 1 and 2, Ira Betts. Cayuga and Seneca Canal—John Haggerty. Chemung Canal and Feeder—Silas Haight; Crooked Lake Canal—Section No. 1, Oliver G. Sherman; Chenango Canal—Section No. 1, Joseph W. Forward; 2, Charles W. Olendorf; 3, Justus B. Wilmot; Genesee Valley Canal—Section No. 1, James Lamer; 2, Wm. A. Kirkpatrick; 4, Jas. L. Adams; Black River Canal—Section No. 1, John Cole; 2, B. Sanford Miller; 2, Frank B. Johnson; Collectors—New-York, Chas. F. King; Albany, Wm. C. Marshall; West Troy, John Reiley; Schenectady, Geo. T. Castle; Fultonville, Chas. A. Quackenboss; Little Falls, Henry Whittemore; Utica, Henry Smith; Rome, George Barnard; Syracuse, E. L. Walrath; Montezuma, Alexander White; Palmyra, John F. Strain; Rochester, Charles H. Stilwell; Brockport, Wm. H. Burns; Albion, Stephen Conner; Medina, A'ine Bowen; Lockport, William S. Scoville; Tonawanda, Velorous Smith; Buffalo, George Talbot; Waterford, Isaac N. Scranton; Fort Edward, Jas. R. Gandel; Whitehall, Washington J. Smith; Salina, John McCarthy; Geneva, John W. Mchan; Watkins, Samuel W. Cass; Horsehead, James S. Matthews; Corning, Peter Reese; Penn Yan, George D. Stewart; Hamilton, James Thompson; Oxford, Fred. B. McNeil; Binghamton, George L. Sawyer; Mount Morris, H. H. Scoville; Danville, Horace Wing; Caneyadea, James A. Jackson; Olean, Robert H. Renwick; Boonville, Joel T. Comstock; Lyons Falls, Albert J. Woodworth.

Inspectors—New-York, John B. Mallory, John Pettit; Albany, George Hell, David Prest; West Troy, Thomas P. Richards, Patrick Regan; Utica, Michael Shields; Syracuse, Garret Putnam; Rochester, blank; Buffalo, John Rodney, Peter Krull; Whitehall, Harvey W. Buell; Oswego, Lake H. Carrington; Tonawanda, Joel Rodgers.

Weigh-Masters—Albany, Bartholomew Judge; West Troy, Frederick P. Fonda; Utica, Clark Burleham; Syracuse, John L. Cuyler.

Assistant Weigh-Masters—Albany, Andrew Kean, John Mulholland; West Troy, John B. Latta, John M. Galligan, James H. Burns; Utica, Adam Schul Earl, R. Johnson; Syracuse, Augustus Norton, Lucas E. Dessaser; Waterford, David L. Baker, Phillip Donahue.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Friday, Jan. 27, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.08	40	E.	.....	Lt. Rain.
Baltimore	30.25	22	N.	Calm.	Fair.
Boston	30.10	38	....	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	30.22	22	N.W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Charleston	30.07	47	S.E.	Gentle.	Lt. Rain.
Cheyenne	29.80	40	N.E.	Very brisk.	Cloudy.
Chicago	30.23	28	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	30.27	33	S.E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Cleveland	30.30	15	S.E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Detroit	30.28	21	W.	V. gentle.	Fair.
Duluth, Minn.	30.27	9	S.E.	Gentle.	Snow.
Key West, Fla.	30.03	72	N.E.	V. gentle.	Clear.
Knoxville, Tenn	30.04	33	N.	.....	Fair.
Lake City, Fla.	29.91	54	....	Calm.	Lt. Rain.
Milwaukee	30.22	21	N.	Just per'le.	Fair.
Mobile	30.00	49	N.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.12	32	N.E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
New-Orleans	30.05	46	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
New-York	30.21	26	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Omaha	29.98	23	S.	Brisk.	Clear.
Oswego	30.30	20	N.W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	30.37	21	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Portland, Me.	30.08	12	....	Calm.	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.3[illegible]	19	N.W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Savannah	30.06	51	N.E.	Gentle.	Lt. Rain.
St. Louis	30.15	25	N.E.	V. gentle.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	30.14	16	E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Toledo, O.	30.30	19	W.	.....	Cloudy.
Washington	30.25	19	....	Calm.	Clear.
Wilmington, N.C	30.13	42	N.E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Norfolk	30.22	33	N.W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Mt. Washington	23.42	-10	N.W.	Very high.	Cloudy.
New-London, Ct	30.14	21	W.	Gentle.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

ALBANY.

Tammany not Overpleased with the Governor's Message.

Tweed's First Big Job of the Season Introduced.

Intent of the Avenue C Railroad Extension Bill.

Norton Anxious About the Religious Training of Children.

Information Called for About the Canals—Railroad Companies to be Compelled to Report—A Bill to Regulate Druggists.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 27, 1871.

The Governor's Message, yesterday, relieved the dullness of legislative proceedings and created something of a sensation. Why the Governor should send in such a message at this particular time, when nothing special has occurred to call it forth, is a puzzle to every one, and to none more than to the Governor's political friends. The Tammany members, particularly, seem to construe it into a personal attack on themselves, and their comments on the Message were summed up in the remark of a leading Ring Senator who, on being asked what it all meant, said: "No being knows: the Governor is beginning to put on airs." The real secret of the appearance of the document at this time probably is a desire on the part of the Governor to indulge in a little buncombe. But there was no need of his being so personal toward his Tammany friends as to say that "money, not merit, secures nominations to office and controls results," and, what is worse, to darkly hint at the fate that awaits the Tammany Ring by such language as this: "What is absolutely necessary is, that some men who seek their own advancement by corrupting their fellows should be convicted and punished as criminals." In the Assembly, TOM FIELDS moved the printing of five hundred copies of the Message, which was seconded by Mr. HUSTED, who said that he was happy to see that a Democratic Governor had become a convert to Republican views on this subject. Last Winter he (HUSTED) introduced a bill to secure precisely the same object aimed at in this Message, but the Judiciary Committee, to which it was referred, and of which Mr. FIELDS was Chairman, declined to report it or to take any action on the subject.

TWEED'S FIRST JOB OF THE SESSION.

The bill to extend the Avenue C Railroad in New-York, which passed the Senate yesterday, was brought down and rushed through the Assembly yesterday before members had time to say "Jack Robinson." An attempt to make the bill take its usual course and be referred to a committee, was defeated by those appliances which TWEED knows so well how to use. After it had gone through the Committee of the Whole, a motion was made to refer it back, so as to allow its opponents, who were then on the way here from New-York, to be heard on its merits; but this, too, was voted down by a large majority. A similar bill passed the last Legislature, but was vetoed, or at least not signed, by the Governor, and it is to be hoped the present bill will meet the same fate. It is a barefaced attempt to steal away the vested rights of another and a rival company. It authorizes the Avenue C Road to cross over to the west side of the town at Eighteenth-street, and run its cars down Tenth-avenue over the Belt Road to Chambers-street, thus competing with the Belt Road over the only portion of its track that is profitable. TWEED is said to be the principal owner of the Avenue C Road, as he is of almost everything else in New-York, and this is his latest legislative achievement to enrich himself at the expense of his neighbors. An abstract of the first section of the bill is as follows:

"The Company is authorized to extend its tracks in Avenue C through Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets by single track in each street to Avenue A; thence through Avenue A by double track to Twenty-third-street; thence through Twenty-third-street by double track to First-avenue; thence by double track to Thirty-sixth-street; thence by single track to Lexington-avenue; and also through Thirty-fifth-street by single track from First-avenue to Lexington-avenue; thence through Lexington-avenue, by double or single track, to Forty-second-street; thence through Forty-second-street by double track, to Fourth-avenue. Also, by single track, through Charlton-street, from Greenwich to West-street; and by single track through West Houston-street, from Washington to West street; thence through West-street, by double track, to Chambers street. Also through Tenth-street, connecting with the double track in Avenue C, by single track, to Avenue D; thence through Tenth-street, by double track, to the East River. Also, connecting with the double track in Tenth-street, through Avenue D, by single track, to Eleventh-street; thence through Eleventh-street, by single track, to and connecting with the double track in Avenue C, together with the necessary switches, curves, turnouts and side tracks for the complete operation of the road and these extensions."

This bill will have to encounter serious obstacles yet before it becomes a law. The officers of the Belt Road, whose franchise it steals, together with other opponents of the bill, arrived here last evening and have been promised a hearing before the Governor on Tuesday next. The Governor, it would seem, has twice refused to sign substantially the same bill—once last year, as I have said, and once the year before—and it is difficult to see how he can consistently sign the present bill. I am informed that among the influences brought to bear on a portion of the Republicans in the Assembly to get their votes for the bill was the circulation of a story that "Hank" SMITH had lost one hundred thousand dollars in the Avenue C Road, and would be seriously embarrassed unless he got relief from this bill. It is due to Mr. SMITH to say that he never authorized the circulation of this story, and utterly refused to use his influence in any way to secure the passage of the bill. On the contrary, he told the President of the Belt Road that it was an unjust measure, and, although he was a loser by the Avenue C Road, yet he scorned to reimburse himself at the expense of another Company. In order that the public may know who aided to rush through this iniquitous measure without giving its opponents a chance to be heard, I have obtained the yeas and nays on the motion of Mr. SCRIBNER, of Yonkers, to recommit the bill until parties who wished to be heard on it could arrive in town. It will be noticed that every member who voted in favor of the motion to recommit is a Republican, except three; but unfortunately those who voted against it were not all Democrats. The following is the vote—Republicans in italics, Democrats in Roman:

YEAS—Messrs. *Alberger*, *Berry*, *Bradford*, *V. P. Brown*, *Cady*, Cole, Coon, *Gifford*, *Goodrich*, Griffin, *J. W. Hill*, *J. Johnson*, *P. G. Lord*, *Lunde*, *Pound*, *Sage*, *Scribner*, *Selkreg*, *Shepardson*, *Strahan*, *Webb*, *Wilson*, *Winans*, *Woolsey*, *Wyman*.

NAYS—Messrs. Aitken, *Alvord*, *Baker*, Banker, *Barney*, *Baxe*, Bartlett, *Baylis*, *Bemus*, Bennett, *Bignall*, *Blaskell*, Blair, *Bolt*, J. Brown, Brick, Buckley, *Bunce*, *Burhans*, D. Burns, *P. Burns*, Campbell, Carey, *Carman*, *Chadwick*, Chamberlain, Chambers, Connelly, Conselyea, Cook, Curtis, Decker, *Delano*, *M. Ely*, Fields, *Fish*, Flagg, Flanagan, *Flanagin*, Flecke, Frear, Fuller, *Gleason*, *Green*, Haser, Hayes, *Hewitt*, Howe, Honell, *Husted*, Irving, Jacobs, *E. Johnson*, Joy, Kelly, *Kilham*, *Knapp*, Kreck, *Littlejohn*, G. D. Lord, Loutrel, Madigan, Montayne, Moseley, *Mulford*, Murphy, Nachtmann, Nelson, *Northrup*, Oakley, O'Neill, *Palmer*, *Pierce*, Randall, Ransom, Reny, Roche, *Sanborn*, *Seward*, Hitchman, *Stevenson*, *Sunderlin*, Sweet, Ten Eyck, *Tucker*, Van Sternburgh, *Wagner*, Wainwright, Wiley.

SECTARIAN LEGISLATION.

The Senate got into a lively discussion yesterday on the exciting theme of sectarian legisla-

tion. It came up in Committee of the Whole, on the consideration of NORTON's bill to restrict the powers of such benevolent institutions as the Children's Aid Society, the Industrial Home, and the like. The bill is substantially the same as the one that passed the Legislature last Winter, but failed to secure the signature of the Governor. It reads as follows:

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. All institutions, public or private, incorporated or not incorporated, for the reception of minors, whether as orphans, or as destitute, disorderly or delinquent persons, are hereby required to keep a record wherein shall be entered the date of reception, how and by whom therein placed, and for what cause, together with the names, residence, birthplace and age of all minors admitted into such institutions, and also the names, residence, birthplace, religious faith, and the occupation or business of the parents of such children. And whenever any child shall leave such institution, the proper entry shall be made in such record, showing in what manner such child has been disposed of, to whom apprenticed, or otherwise intrusted, and where the person receiving the custody of such child resides.

SEC. 2. Such record shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of any citizen of this State, and extracts therefrom shall, within twenty-four hours after request, be given by the Secretary or other officer of such institution, to any parent, guardian or relative of such child.

SEC. 3. It shall not be lawful at any time to change the name of any child admitted to such institution, nor to interfere with the religious belief of such child while in such institution.

SEC. 4. Whenever any such child shall be bound out, apprenticed, or otherwise disposed of, the person, or persons, receiving such child, shall be required to sign an obligation to the people of this State, by which, in addition to the requirements now existing by law in such cases, such person or persons shall undertake to kindly treat such child, and shall not interfere with the religious belief which such child may have received from its parents. And it shall not be lawful for any institution, within the meaning of this act, to apprentice or send any child beyond the limits of this State without the consent of the parents, guardians appointed by such parent or parents, or nearest relation of such child, when such parents, guardian and nearest of kin so appointed can be found.

SECT. 5. It shall be the duty of all such institutions within the provisions of this act to present to the Legislature annually on or before the 31st day of January, a report under oath of some one of its officers, showing that the provisions of this act have been complied with, which said report shall contain the name of each child received into such institution during the preceding year, and what disposition has been made during such year of any such child, and where the persons having the custody thereof reside, which said report shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, to be there arranged and preserved for reference.

SEC. 6. Any officer of any institution referred to in this act who shall willfully violate any of the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by the District-Attorney of the county in which such institution shall be located, in the name of the people of this State, in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 7. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect immediately.

Mr. KENNEDY moved to strike out the words "religious faith," "interfere with the religious belief," &c., in the bill, which, after a lengthy discussion, was voted down by a party vote, all the Democrats voting "No." Senators MURPHY and CHEAMER advocated the bill as introduced, Senators KENNEDY, HARPENDING, WOODIN and PARKER opposed it. In answer to a question by Mr. PARKER, as to why the Governor refused to sign last year's bill, Mr. MURPHY said that he objected to the words "restrict or restrain the religious belief" of children admitted to the institutions, and that the present bill had been modified to meet the Governor's objections. Senator PARKER said he could not see how the words "interfere with" could be less objectionable than "restrict or restrain," and the first evidently covered and included the last. He said it was in fact a bill to legislate for the benefit of a certain sect. It was sectarian legislation, and nothing else. Strike out what there was in the bill relating to religious belief, and its advocates would have no interest whatever in it. According to the bill a mere child picked up in the street, with no religious belief whatever, could not receive instruction from the institution having it in charge—could not be permitted to listen to a prayer, or to be taken to church—without rendering the institution liable to the charge of "interfering" with its "religious belief." It was a species of legislation in the interest of a sect such as had often been attempted of late years, but which ought not to be permitted to succeed.

THE CANALS.

After a brief session, today, both Houses adjourned to Monday evening. The only business worthy of note done by the Senate, was the adoption of a resolution calling upon the Canal Auditor to report to the Legislature what, if any, money had been borrowed to pay canal expenses during the year 1870, from whom borrowed, and what rate of interest was being paid therefor. HARDENBURGH tried to get a reconsideration of the resolution, the Democrats having discovered that the information sought might not prove acceptable to the present management of the canals. Owing to the fact that two Democrats were absent, and that LORD voted with the Republicans, the motion to reconsider was lost.

CANAL APPOINTMENTS.

The city has been overrun for the last two or three days with applications for appointment as Superintendents, Collectors, weighers, &c., on the canals. There are about 100 of these berths all told, and the number of applicants is said to exceed 3,000. It is reported the appointments will be made by the Canal Board this afternoon.

CHANGING THE DIVORCE LAWS.

Senator GENET introduced a bill, sent here by NELSON SMITH, of New-York, changing the Divorce laws so as to allow both parties, divorced on the ground of adultery, to marry again, instead of restricting the privilege to the innocent party, as at present.

EXAMINATION OF DRUGGISTS' CLERKS.

IRVING has introduced a bill in the Assembly to authorize the Mayor and Common Council of New-York to appoint a board of five examining physicians, who shall examine the qualifications of all persons now or hereafter employed as druggists in New-York City—no clerk who fails to get a certificate from the Board to be allowed to act as such clerk. The Board are to be paid such compensation for their services as the Mayor and Common Council may designate.

THE TWOMBLY-CAREY CASE.

Mr. GOODRICH today offered a resolution directing the Privileges and Elections Committee to report the Carey-Twombly case on Tuesday next, and that it be made the special order for the 1st of February. TOM FIELDS objected, and the resolution had to lie over under the rule.

COMPELLING RAILROADS TO REPORT.

A resolution was adopted in the Assembly today, after a long debate, directing the Attorney-General to prosecute all railroad companies that have not filed their annual reports, as required by law at the time of the passage of the resolution.

ASSESSMENTS OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Senator CHEAMER introduced a bill, yesterday, providing that in assessing personal estate it shall be the duty of Assessors to compute the aggregate value of the personal property of each individual, including such property as is exempt by law from taxation, but excluding stocks of corporations in this State, otherwise taxable, and from said aggregate to deduct the amount of just debts owing by him, and the sum thus determined shall be the amount of the personal estate upon which such persons shall be assessed and taxed. Provided, however, that the personal property exempt by law shall exceed the sum of his just debts, then the Assessor shall further deduct the surplus of said exempt property over and above the debts, and the amount then remaining shall be the amount upon which such person shall be assessed and taxed. When the labors of the Assessors are completed, they must appear before a Justice of the Peace, and make oath that they have appraised all the property at a fair and full valuation of the same. Manufacturers, manufacturing corporations, or associations doing business in other States, sending goods, wares or merchandise to New-York for sale, shall be assessed and taxed upon the average amount of such goods kept on hand during the year. Said property may be assessed to the person or agent in charge of the same, and said taxes shall be collected from the property of the owner, or the agent or person in charge of said property. S.

REGULAR REPORT.

SENATE....ALBANY, N.Y., Jan. 27.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. TWEED—To incorporate the Real Estate Banking Company in New-York. Also, amending the act for the protection of persons traveling on the Fourth-avenue Railroad in New-York. [It applies the provisions of the law of 1867, on the same subject, to this road, and fixes the grade of the road between Seventieth and Seventy-first streets.]

By Mr. HUBBARD—Making the Midland Railroad Commissioners elective by the people.

By Mr. GENET—Amending the law of divorce by striking out the words "For some cause other than the adultery of such person."

BILLS REPORTED.

The following bills were reported:

Incorporating the Synod of Western New-York.

Prohibiting burial in the cemetery at the corner of Delaware and North streets, in Buffalo.

Changing the name of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Dispensary; and to allow the sale and mortgage of certain property.

Incorporating the Manhattan Savings Bank.

Providing the mode of electing town officers; amending the charter of Troy.

To elect a Supervisor at Large for Kings County.

THE CANALS.

Mr. KENNEDY offered a resolution calling on the Auditor of the Canal Department to report the amount of money borrowed, if any, by the State during 1870, to pay the expenses of the canals; from whom borrowed, for what specific purpose, when borrowed, and what rate of interest is paid on the same. Adopted.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT.

The bill amending the act relative to public instruction, by authorizing the trustees of school districts to expend additional sums for the purchase of maps, &c., was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill requiring the Union Ferry Company to run additional boats, and the bill authorizing Courts to summon additional jurors, as needed, were read and passed.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS REPORTED.

The following bills were reported:

To construct a railroad from Clinton-square to Wolf-street, Syracuse.

Incorporating the Portchester Savings Bank.

Regulating the sale and preparation of patent medicines in New-York City.

Mr. JACOBS, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported against the petition to erect a monument to TIMOTHY MURPHY, a soldier from Schoharie County. Agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. BAYLE—Providing for the application of moneys raised by the Board of Health of Kings County.

By Mr. FLAGG—Amending the law establishing a Capital Police District.

By Mr. HARTLETT—Incorporating the Lutheran Emigrant Association, of New-York.

By Mr. WEED—Amending the Canal Damage Appraisal law, which limits the claims to be considered by the Appraisers to cases where damages occurred six years prior to presentation, to six years prior to rejection by the Legislature, and directs the Auditor to pay the Counsel for the State on the certificate of the Appraisers.

By Mr. SCRIBNER—To supply the village of Yonkers with pure and wholesome water.

FORCING RAILROAD CORPORATIONS TO REPORT.

The resolution directing the Attorney-General to institute proceedings against railroad corporations failing to make reports as required by law, was called up.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN moved that suits be confined to companies failing to report during the year 1870.

Mr. GOODRICH moved that not more than one action shall be brought against each company, and all penalties shall be embraced in each. Lost.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN's amendment was carried, and the resolution adopted.

THE TWOMBLY CASE.

Mr. GOODRICH moved that the Election Committee report on the Twombly vs. Carey contested seat case on Tuesday next, and that the report be made a special order for the next day.

Mr. FIELDS rising to debate, the resolution went over.

The House then adjourned till Monday evening, at 7 o'clock.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

The South Carolina Legislature has voted to adjourn on the 1st of March.

They give prizes to the raggedest skater at the St. Paul Rink.

Defective flues caused the destruction of sixteen houses in Iowa in January.

Last year 17,349,409 bushels of wheat were received in Chicago.

A Michigan man has been fined $200 just for knocking another man down with his fist and killing him.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* protests against the longer exemption of cemeteries from taxation.

Col. NAT. CLAIBORNE is a candidate for the seat in the Missouri Legislature vacated by Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.

The Massachusetts State Constabulary force is now rather more popular than it has been heretofore.

Ex-Gov. A. R. ALLEN, of Florida, is under arrest on a charge of violating the Enforcement law.

A Yale student has sued a New-Haven policeman to recover damages for using the club on him too freely.

A West Virginia paper complains that it takes longer to get news from the State capital than it does from Versailles.

The Democrats of McCracken County, Ky., have held a Convention to discuss the propriety of the Legislature passing a law to admit negro evidence in the State Courts.

An unpleasant feature of a wedding party in Troy, on Wednesday evening, was the depredations of burglars, who stole $67 and some jewelry.

A Boston paper reports that Boston gets much of its poultry from the far West; and a Nevada paper says that Virginia City gets its chickens from the Atlantic States.

A Western editor informs his readers that he is coming to New-York, and will write a series of letters to his paper, to be published under the head of "Lifeward."

The question which, sooner or later, agitates all communities—Shall the street-cars be run on Sunday?—is now being discussed in New-Haven.

Republican papers in California say that if the party has a good man for candidate for Governor, it can sweep the State. NEWTON BOOTH is urged by many for the position.

Curiously enough, Mr. DUMBELL, of the Pennsylvania Legislature, has been telling what he knows about the secrets of the Buildings Commission.

The Wilmington *Commercial* prints, but doubts, a rumor that Hon. ELI SAULSBURY will decline the United States Senatorship from Delaware, to permit the election of his brother GOVE, the Ex-Governor.

Commissioner PLEASONTON has informed Congressman PLATT, of Virginia, that no change in the present regulations respecting tobacco stamps will be made without hearing both sides of the question.

The report of the Auditor of West Virginia this year is more satisfactory than ever before. He estimates that the receipts during the year will be $605,379, and the charges upon the Treasury $530,907.

The "wheels of fortune" used at the drawing of the San Francisco Mercantile Library lottery have been placed in front of the Library building to serve as gas lamps, and to be constant reminders of dreams of fortunes unrealized.

An unwilling visitor to the Worcester Police Court pleaded "guilty of the battery and not of the assault," and explained that he meant he was struck first, and then hit the assailant two or three times.

The Corcoran Art Building in Washington is to be opened with a grand ball, probably, on the anniversary of WASHINGTON's birthday. The proceeds will be given to the Washington Monument Association.

A brutal man in Marblehead, Mass., went home drunk a few weeks ago, and thrust his wife out of doors and broke her leg. It was set, and a night or two ago he went home, drunk again, and broke her leg again in two places.

A citizen of Pittsburg, who brought a suit against the Board of Health for $2,000 damages for the forcible removal of his daughter, while suffering from small-pox, to the pest-house, where, as alleged, she died from exposure and want of care, has recovered $1,350.

Gen. THAYER has recently added $2,000 to his previous gifts for the endowment of the Thayer School of Civil Engineering, at Dartmouth College, and has intimated that he will soon increase the amount to $70,000. It is now over $60,000.

A drunken student in the University of Virginia, wantonly shot a colored man on Monday, and one of the local papers treated the crime as a very amusing event, under the caption, "Run, nigger, run." Another paper in the town, however, characterized it as an outrage.

An effort is being made to increase the Philadelphia Merchants' Fund to $200,000. It is now $102,000, and last year it succored several worthy and indigent merchants, whose misfortunes were the result of the accidents incident to trade.

Senator SHERMAN has hastened to deny, in a Cincinnati paper, that in the recent debate on the franchise of occupants of the Soldiers' Home, he reflected on the integrity of the Supreme Court of Ohio. He says that he was careful to affirm his confidence and respect for that Court, but thought that they were wrong in assuming that the cession of a qualified jurisdiction over the Soldiers' Home was such a cession as would exclude the soldiers from voting.

Gov. HAIGHT has ordered a parade of the National Guard of California on the 22d of February, to ascertain its strength, discipline and efficiency.

The Republican Convention to nominate a candidate for Representative in Congress from the Fourth District of Michigan, as successor of Hon. THOMAS W. FERRY, United States Senator elect, will be held in Grand Rapids, on Wednesday, Feb. 22.

The path of Philadelphia's new paid Fire Department Commissioners is already beset with difficulties. They have been required, by a supplemental ordinance, to submit all they do to the City Council for approval, and are coolly told, if they don't like it, to resign.

Hartford people, when they do not like a clergyman's manner of dress, write him anonymous letters hinting strongly that changes in his garb would be advantageous and proper. Cincinnati people confine their criticism to the style in which he wears his hair.

An attempt is still being made in Boston to secure for the students of the Female Medical College the right to visit the female wards of the City Hospital. The agitation of the matter was begun in 1865, and up to date the obstinacy of the hospital officials has been invincible.

One ELLIENNIE ODETTE, of Morristown, Minn., in a fit of insanity, said to have been induced by family difficulties, killed his horses on the 20th inst., and then set his house, granary, and stable on fire. The buildings and their contents were entirely destroyed, and he was arrested.

There is a little unpleasantness in the Pennsylvania Board of Commissioners of Public Charities. Its Chairman complained to the Governor that the other members neglected their duties, and had made no report, as required by law. The members rejoin that they have done all they could; that the President has refused or neglected to co-operate with them; and that they have made no report because he has kept the records concealed from them.

The Massachusetts Spiritualists' Association declared, by resolution, at their annual meeting in Boston, on Wednesday, that Spiritualism underlies and includes all reforms, and embraces all that pertains to the good of humanity; and that, as it inculcates individuality, they do not indorse the peculiar views of any, only so far as they accord with reason, and when carried to their ultimate result will elevate and not debase.

A sermon delivered in South Carolina in July, 1861, has just been reprinted in Portland, Me. The preacher said: "The triumphs of Christianity rest, this very hour, on slavery; and slavery depends upon the triumphs of the South. The hand of God has severed this nation to perpetuate this institution, and is inflicting judicial punishment on the people who have attempted to violate His decree: 'Ham shall be a bondsman.' The war is the servant of slavery."

The Coming Artists' Fund Exhibition.

The tenth annual exhibition of the Artists' Fund Society of the City of New-York will be opened to the public Monday next, in the Somerville Art Gallery, Fifth-avenue, corner Fourteenth-street.

The Society includes some of our best artists in its list of members, who contribute annually an original picture or model in plaster, for the accumulation of a fund for the aid of its members in disablement, in sickness and distress, and the assistance of the widows, children and families of deceased members.

The collection of paintings for the tenth annual sale, Feb. 6, embraces a large variety of subjects. Mr. J. F. KENSETT contributes "Reminiscences of Lake Como," and "Fort Dumpling, Near the Entrance of the Harbor of Newport," both very attractive paintings. Mr. WORTHINGTON WHITTREDGE, "The Old Farm Road," and "Autumn in the Ashokan Woods, Adirondacks." Mr. S. R. GIFFORD, is represented by "The Galleries of the Stelvio, Lake Como." Mr. A. B. DURAND has contributed a very valuable landscape to the general benevolent fund, which is formed by voluntary contributions, to be distributed by the Board of Control for the relief of artists or their families not members of the Society. Mr. CROPSEY exhibits a "Lake View;" Mr. CRANCH, "Venetian View;" Mr. VINCENT COLYER, "On the Columbia;" Mr. JOHN M. FITCH, "Scenes in the Adirondacks, Autumn;" Mr. M. F. H. DE HAAS, a fine "Marine View;" Mr. WILLIAMSON, "Indian Encampment;" Mr. SONTAG, "Views of Virginia Country, Cheat River;" Mr. DAVID JOHNSON, "Landscapes." Mr. CASILEAR sends an interesting view of harvest-time. Mr. FALCONER, a very carefully-finished subject, "A Ruined Fort on the Coast," and "Bathing Scene." Mr. ALEXANDER LAWRIE, a charming view of "Lake George." Mr. A. F. TAIT, "Study of Deer in the Adirondacks," and "Game." Mr. HOPE sends a large "Autumn." Mr. E. FEUCHSEL contributes three views from the Adirondacks. In figure subjects Mr. J. O. EATON is represented by "The Vestal;" Mr. D. M. CARTER, "The Old Story;" Mr. EUGENE BENSON, "Making the Best of It;" Mr. BLAUVELT, "The Lost Cent;" Mr. J. G. BROWN, two characteristic genre subjects, with sunny landscape backgrounds, one of which is called "Hiding;" Mr. J. P. ROSSITER, "Rebecca at the Well;" Mr. LOOP, "The Greek Garden Girl;" Mr. CARLIN, "The Little Thief;" Mrs. ELIZA GREATOREX, (only lady member,) Pen and Ink Sketches; Mr. F. O. C. DARLEY, "Italian Scene," in water color; Mr. WM. BEARD, "Who are You;" Mr. WM. MORGAN, "The Young Pedlar;" Mr. CRANCH, "The Critics;" Mr. EWELL, "Italian Spinning Girl;" Mr. BOUGHTON, "Normandy Peasant Girl."

The following are the officers for the year: President, JOHN F. KENSETT; Vice-President, Richard W. Hubbard; Secretary, Alexander Lawrie; Treasurer, John M. Falconer. Board of Control—John W. Casilear, Eastman Johnson, Thomas Hicks, D. Huntington, Worthington Whitredge. Committee of Admissions—David Johnson, Seymour J. Guy, Wm. H. Beard, John Williamson, J. A. Eaton.

Another Escape from the Kings County Jail—Easy Exit of a Notorious Burglar.

The notorious burglar, JOHN IRVING, who was captured, after having been shot, about a month ago, in an attempt to rob ARBUCKLE's warehouse, succeeded in escaping from the Kings County Jail some time between Thursday night and yesterday morning. He was confined in the debtors' room on the third floor of the jail, but being an invalid he was not so closely watched as those who were placed along with him. On Thursday night, when his supper was served up to him, it was observed that he was in a state of considerable excitement, or rather hilarity of spirits, which, while it did not interfere with his appetite, prevented him from remaining in one place for any length of time, but no special notice was taken of that circumstance. On examining the premises yesterday morning, it was found that he had made a hole through the wall of his room, large enough for his body to get through, and by that opening it is believed he passed to an adjoining apartment that was unoccupied, the door of which being unlocked permitted him to get into the general corridor which led to the stairway, at the head of which the keeper's room was situated. He must have walked with noiseless step for he was not heard. On reaching the second floor he doubtless found a window open leading to Raymond-street. No time, of course, was lost in taking advantage of that means of exit, and the next moment he found himself at liberty. Everything conspired to make his escape easy. The night was stormy and the gas having failed, inside candles had to be used. The escape was not discovered until about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when word was at once forwarded to the Chief of Police, who at once set the detectives on IRVING's track, but up to this time no trace of his whereabouts has been discovered.

Serious Fire in Fortieth-Street—The Disaster in William-Street.

Early yesterday morning a fire was discovered on the second floor of No. 140 West Fortieth-street, which destroyed six buildings before it was extinguished. It began in the carpenter-shop of MONTGOMERY & DEMAREST, and spread with great rapidity through that and three adjoining buildings, all being old two-story frames, belonging to MARTIN ZABRISKIE. These were totally destroyed, and two others greatly damaged. The loss on buildings is estimated at $5,000 for those destroyed, and at $800 on those which were only partly burned. The loss of MONTGOMERY & DEMAREST was $10,000, and of J. L. BURKE, blacksmith, on the first floor of the same house, was $500, and there was no insurance in either case. The first floor of No. 138 was occupied by MICHAEL KEEGAN as a livery-stable, and the second floor by A. SCHOONMAKER, carpenter, whose loss is $600, while that of KEEGAN was $1,500, and both were uninsured. JOHN MORGAN occupied the whole of No. 136 as a cider manufactory, and his loss is estimated at $2,400. H. SANDERS occupied No. 134 as a bakery, and there was no insurance on his stock of $800, which, as in the previous cases, was totally destroyed, with the building. No. 142, owned by Mrs. REYNOLDS, was damaged $500, and was occupied as a dwelling by JOHN FOWLER and THOMAS MATHEWS, the loss of the first being $1,000, and the latter $600. No. 144, occupied by DE WEST as a dwelling, was damaged to the amount of $500.

The fire at No. 73 William-street caused a loss of $12,000, and on building $6,000. AMERMAN & PATTERSON, forwarding agents, on first floor, lost about $200 and are insured for $500 in the Westchester. JOSEPH JACOBS, chemist, second and fourth floor, lost $3,000, and was insured for $4,000. ANTONY ENTENZA, cigar manufacturer, on the third floors, lost $4,000, and was insured for that amount. EVANS & GODDY, blank-book manufacturers, on fifth floor, lost $4,000, and were insured for $3,500. The restaurant of JOSEPH STOLGENBERGER, in the basement, was slightly damaged, and the building, which is owned by J. A. BISHOP, No. 1 Platt-street, is injured to the amount of $6,000, but is fully insured.

THE HAGGERTY HOMICIDE.

Formal Investigation by Coroner Herrman—Evidence by the Eye-Witnesses to the Affray—No Verdict Rendered—Reddy Admitted to Bail—Departure of the Remains for Philadelphia.

Coroner HERRMAN proceeded, yesterday, to hold an inquest in the case of JAMES HAGGERTY, the desperado who was killed by WM. VARLEY, alias "Reddy the Blacksmith," on Wednesday morning. The examination room of the Coroner's office presented a strange scene, as there were congregated together a remarkable assemblage of roughs, professional thieves, and gamblers, who having had personal acquaintance with the slaughtered ruffian, came to see how his slayer conducted himself, and also to revel in the details of the tragedy, as narrated by the witnesses. The dense crowd of men rendered the atmosphere of the room anything but agreeable and wholesome, despite the fact that every window and door was wide open.

As soon as the jury had been polled and seated, the prisoner was brought in by the detectives and the Coroner called for witnesses. Several of those whose names had been previously secured, failed to answer. The following evidence was given:

JAMES DEVINE, of No. 476 Broome-street, testified that about 12:10 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, he entered PATRICK EGAN's saloon, and saw HAGGERTY, BILLY TRACY and several other men. EGAN was endeavoring to stop TRACY making a fuss in the place, and told him that if he didn't stop he would be put out. HAGGERTY pulled off his coat, and shouted, "close the door and let them fight," meaning TRACY and DRAPER, who were stripped; VARLEY was also there, and said he wanted to take his friend (DRAPER) home; HAGGERTY seized VARLEY by the throat, and endeavored to push him toward the opening in the counter, in order to reach a bottle from the shelf; he first struck VARLEY in the face, and then grasped him by the collar; witness heard a pistol discharged, so went outside, fearing he might be shot himself; as he stood in the door he saw HAGGERTY's pistol leveled at VARLEY; a moment after HAGGERTY ran out in his shirt-sleeves, and handed the pistol to some person; HAGGERTY was intoxicated and VARLEY sober; witness did not see the shooting.

DR. CHARLES K. BRITTON, of No. 67 West Twenty-third-street, testified that he had been summoned to attend HAGGERTY at 4 A. M. on Wednesday, who he found intoxicated and suffering from a wound that witness saw to be mortal, and death did ensue that evening.

PATRICK H. EGAN, the saloon-keeper, testified that at 11½ o'clock on Tuesday night HAGGERTY and TRACY came in his place much intoxicated; they began drinking in the saloon, and the witness was certain that they drank no less than thirty times within an hour. About midnight witness requested HAGGERTY to take TRACY home, and he was so drunk that he had fallen several times; TRACY appeared willing to go away, and HAGGERTY consented to go when they had another drink; DRAPER came in just then very drunk, and began talking; witness was afraid they would get to quarreling, so took TRACY toward the back door; TRACY said, "All right, let's have another drink," and leaning his head on the bar, began to sing; DRAPER went up to him and said, "You wanted to beat me to-night at MACE's—can you do it now?" TRACY replied, "You lie;" a word passed, and TRACY struck DRAPER in the face; HAGGERTY told them to take off their coats and fight it out; witness asked HAGGERTY if he really wished the men to fight there, and urged DRAPER not to fight; HAGGERTY insisted that they must fight, and both tried to take their coats off; VARLEY came in just then and tried to pacify all hands, and witness declared that he would send the first man who struck a blow to the Station-house. HAGGERTY said, "Then you will send me, too," and witness replied, "You as well as any other." VARLEY spoke to HAGGERTY, saying, "JIMMY, stop this." HAGGERTY angrily turned round and exclaimed, "What do you want? Did you come here to fight?" "No," said Reddy, "I came to take DRAPER away." HAGGERTY seized Reddy by the throat, and witness ran for a policeman. When he returned witness heard the report of a pistol, and saw HAGGERTY stagger and run into the street; witness saw no pistol in HAGGERTY's hand.

JOHN FALLON, the bar-keeper, corroborated EGAN's testimony, adding that as HAGGERTY retreated after being shot, he pointed his pistol at VARLEY and snapped it twice without success.

GEORGE HOLSTON, of No. 14 First-street, saw HAGGERTY put his hand behind his back as if to draw his pistol, and the next moment heard the snap of a lock; he saw VARLEY raise his revolver and fire; HAGGERTY stepped back, and resting his revolver on the screen, pointed his pistol at VARLEY as if to get a good aim, snapping twice.

The remainder of the testimony proved unimportant, and the case was adjourned until Wednesday next, in order that BILLY TRACY's evidence may be received. In answer to an appeal from Reddy's counsel, who declared that the entire New-York Press had indorsed him as a public benefactor, the Coroner consented to accept bail for the prisoner in the sum of $5,000, pending the examination. The necessary surety was given by MICHAEL SHELLY, of No. 92 Oliver-street, and Reddy departed with his numerous friends, much elated at the result of the day's proceedings. He had the effrontery, while calling his clan together, to invite Coroners HERRMAN and KEENAN to go with him and take some champagne. The Coroners declined, and Reddy took his counsel and personal friends to a hotel, where they indulged in sundry bottles of champagne and cigars.

SKETCH OF HAGGERTY'S CAREER.

The career of the deceased was a peculiar one, and as his performances before coming to this City are scarcely known, a brief sketch may prove interesting. JAMES HAGGERTY was the youngest of a large family of children raised in Philadelphia, almost on the banks of the Schuylkill, and was born in a house on Arch-street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, situate on the lot once known as "McAran's Garden."

His father, JOHN HAGGERTY, was a "boss" drayman, possessed of some little wealth, and universally respected and esteemed by many of the largest business firms as an honest, upright and faithful servant. JIMMY's boyhood was remarkable for nothing that would lead to a criminal career. As a son he was faithful, kind-hearted and obedient to his parents. Unfortunately for him, he never loved the school-house, and, as a consequence, he grew up to manhood without education. At the age of twenty-one he obtained a position on the Reading Railroad as a mule driver, and continued in that position until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted as a volunteer. Whether he was discharged honorably or whether he took "French leave," is not known, but as soon as the bounties began being paid, JIMMY loomed up as a "bounty jumper." Had he stopped at this he might have still redeemed himself, and in the end reached an honorable position; but the associations then formed led to worse, and being a young man of massive build and well fitted for feats of muscular strength, he was led first to indulge in pugilistic encounters, next bar-room brawls, and finally burglaries and robbery.

He was, after a long list of petty offenses and thefts, convicted of committing a burglary in a Ninth-street store of Philadelphia, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, but through political chicanery and a solemn pledge that he would leave the country, he was pardoned by Gov. ANDREW G. CURTIN. Instead of complying with the provisions of his release, JIMMY at once sought his old haunts, and ere long became engaged in other deeds. By his desperate acts and dangerous character he became a sort of a terror to the Police, and ruled with the sway of a monarch in the criminal world. At length Officer HILL attempted his arrest and received a pistol-shot wound at the hands of JIMMY. After he was arrested he made a desperate but unsuccessful attempt to break jail. He was subsequently bailed out and fled from the city to New-York. Finally, after two of the prosecuting parties, one of whom was Officer HILL, had accepted "hush money" and left the city, JIMMY returned and surrendered himself to the authorities. He was tried on one bill and acquitted, and the prosecutors in the other bills not appearing, the cases could not be tried, so the District-Attorney sought to effect his return to the Eastern Penitentiary for violating the conditions of the pardon. The matter was argued at considerable length, when HAGGERTY made his escape during a recess of the Court, as was no doubt previously planned. Although HAGGERTY stopped at nothing when intoxicated, he was unusually reticent when sober. Some officers who knew him well, state that they do not believe he ever possessed courage enough to kill or shoot a man, but would use his revolver for a black-jack instead. He has been credited with many crimes in Philadelphia, among them the affair at WHITE's Dental Depot, on Arch-street, when a colored watchman was murdered; others connect him with the robbery of the Savings Bank, Eleventh and Chestnut streets, and others with the robbery of the safe at the Duncannon Iron Works. He was never married.

DEPARTURE OF THE REMAINS.

The body of HAGGERTY was yesterday afternoon taken in charge by several Philadelphians, who came expressly from the City of Brotherly Love for that purpose. The ceremony was participated in by a crowd of ruffians and scamps, who are well known in Police records, who seemed to consider the event a "big thing." The hearse of the undertaker conveyed the handsomely-trimmed casket containing the remains to the railroad depot, followed by two or three coaches containing those who had come for the body.

FEDERAL VS. STATE AUTHORITY.

The Right of the Government to Protect Its Military Officers in the Discharge of Their Duty.

The Case of Gen. Neill—Judge McCunn's Jurisdiction Denied—The Right to Resist His Writ by Force—Important Decision Given by Judge Blatchford.

The question of State jurisdiction in the case of Gen. NEILL, of Governor's Island, which originated in proceedings held before Judge McCUNN, was settled by Judge BLATCHFORD, at the United States Circuit Court, yesterday. The following is his opinion:

In the Matter of Thomas H. Neill, on Habeas Corpus.—BLATCHFORD, J.—On the 4th of January, 1871, a petition was presented to Hon. JOHN H. McCUNN, a Judge of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, by one JOHN CASEY. The petition set forth that the said CASEY "is at present restrained of his liberty at Fort Columbus, a military depot in the Port of New-York; that said JOHN CASEY is a minor, and under the age of twenty-one years," and that "the cause or pretense of such imprisonment and restraint, according to the best knowledge and belief of your petitioner, is, that said JOHN CASEY, while such minor, as aforesaid, enlisted in the United States Army, at the City of New-York, on or about the 22d day of December, 1870, without the knowledge or consent of his parents, who are both living." The petition prayed that a writ of habeas corpus might issue, directed "to the officer in command of said Fort Columbus, in said Port of New-York, commanding him to produce the body of said JOHN CASEY." The Judge to whom the petition was presented, acting as an officer authorized to perform the duties of a Justice of the Supreme Court at Chambers, (2 R. S. 564, sec. 23, subd. 2,) granted a writ of habeas corpus, on the 4th of January, 1871, directed to "The officer in command of Fort Columbus, a military depot in the Port of New-York, Gen. NEILL," commanding him to produce the body of JOHN CASEY, together with the time and cause of his imprisonment and detention, before the said Judge in the said Superior Court, on the 9th of January, 1871. The writ was issued and duly served. The time for making return to the writ was extended by the attorney for CASEY until the 11th of January, 1871.

GEN. NEILL'S RETURN TO JUDGE M'CUNN'S WRIT.

On that day Gen. NEILL made to the Judge who issued the writ a written return, signed by him, but not verified by his oath, in the following words:

HEAD-QUARTERS PRINCIPAL DEPOT, GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE, FORT COLUMBUS, NEW-YORK HARBOR, Jan. 11, 1871.

To the Hon. John H. McCunn, Judge of the Superior Court of the City of New-York:

SIR—I have the honor to make return to the within writ of habeas corpus, issued in the case of JOHN CASEY, a private soldier in the service of the United States; that the said JOHN CASEY is a regular enlisted soldier, and held to service in the Army of the United States by virtue of said enlistment; that the said JOHN CASEY was regularly enlisted into the service of the United States, according to the laws governing the recruiting service for enlisting recruits, by his signing the proper statement or declaration required for recruits to take, and that the paper here annexed, marked A, is one of the duplicate enlistment papers in the case of the said JOHN CASEY; that the oath was regularly administered by an officer authorized to administer oaths, and that the recruit was regularly examined by the Surgeon appointed for that purpose; that, under the decisions of the Judge Advocate-General of the Army, it is not my duty to produce the body of said JOHN CASEY in Court; that such declination and denial of the jurisdiction of your Honor is a matter of official duty, and not from any disrespect or contempt of your honorable Court. Your attention is respectfully invited to the inclosed extract from the Digest of Opinions of the Judge Advocate-General of the Army, (published by authority,) and points of law which constitute precedents on which this return is based. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. NEILL,
Lieutenant-Colonel Sixth United States Cavalry, and Brevet Brigadier-General United States Army, Commanding Depot.

THE ENLISTMENT PAPERS.

Annexed to the returns were what purported to be copies of the enlistment papers referred to in the return. Among them was an oath of enlistment and allegiance, signed by CASEY, and subscribed and sworn to by him Dec. 22, 1870, before "F. E. CAMP, Captain U. S. Army, Recruiting officer." This oath was in the following words: "State of New-York, Town of New-York, ss.: I, JOHN CASEY, born in Brooklyn, in the State of New-York, and by occupation a plumber, do hereby acknowledge to have voluntarily enlisted this 22d day of December, 1870, as a soldier in the Army of the United States of America, for the period of five years, unless sooner discharged by proper authority, and do also agree to accept from the United States such bounty, pay, rations, and clothing as are or may be established by law. And I do solemnly swear that I am twenty-one years and eleven months of age, and know of no impediment to my serving honestly and faithfully as a soldier for five years under this enlistment contract with the United States. And I, JOHN CASEY, do also solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposers whomsoever, and that I will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and Articles of War." Another of the enlistment papers was a certificate signed by Capt. CAMP, certifying on honor that he had carefully examined CASEY agreeably to the general regulations of the army, and that, in his opinion, he was free from all bodily defects and mental infirmity which would in any way disqualify him from performing the duties of a soldier. Another of the enlistment papers was a certificate signed by Capt. CAMP, certifying on honor that he had minutely inspected CASEY previously to his enlistment; that he was entirely sober when enlisted; that to the best of his, CAMP's, judgment and belief CASEY was of lawful age; and that he, CAMP, had accepted and enlisted him into the service of the United States, under such contract of enlistment, as duly qualified to perform the duties of an able-bodied soldier, and in doing so had strictly observed the regulations governing the recruiting service. He also certified a description of CASEY's person. Another of the enlistment papers was a declaration, signed by CASEY, in the presence of a subscribing witness, and dated Dec. 22, 1870, in the words following: "I, JOHN CASEY, desiring to enlist in the Army of the United States, for the term of five years, do declare that I have neither wife nor child; that I have never been discharged from the United States service on account of disability, or by sentence of a Court-martial, or by order before the expiration of the term of enlistment; and that I am of the legal age to enlist of my own accord, and believe myself to be physically qualified to perform the duties of an able-bodied soldier." Another of the enlistment papers was a paper containing the details of the examination of CASEY as to his physical condition. The extract and points of law referred to in the return were annexed thereto in print. The body of CASEY was not produced with the return.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES—GEN. NEILL'S ARREST ORDERED BY JUDGE M'CUNN.

On the 12th of January, 1871, Judge McCUNN issued, under his hand and seal, a warrant in the name of the People of the State of New-York, directed to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, and in the words following: "It appearing satisfactory to me, on oath, that THOMAS H. NEILL, the officer in command at Fort Columbus, in the Port of New-York, to whom a writ of habeas corpus was directed and delivered, commanding him to bring before me JOHN CASEY, in the said writ named, has refused to obey the said writ according to the command thereof in not producing the said JOHN CASEY before me, and also by not making a full and explicit return to said writ within the time limited by law, and no sufficient excuse having been shown for such refusal, these are therefore to authorize and command you, in the name of the people of the State of New-York, forthwith to arrest the said THOMAS H. NEILL, and to bring him immediately before me at Part I. of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, in the said County of New-York." Under such warrant the said Sheriff, on the 17th of January, 1871, arrested Gen. NEILL, and took him into custody.

THE INTERFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT IMPLORED.

At this stage of the proceedings a petition was presented to me by Gen. NEILL, praying that a writ of habeas corpus might be issued to the said Sheriff to inquire into the cause of his imprisonment. A copy of the warrant of attachment was annexed to the petition, and the petition set forth the causes of the issuing of the warrant in substance, as they are above stated, namely, the issuing of such writ of habeas corpus by Judge McCUNN, and the making of such return to it. The petition averred that the ground for the issuing of the attachment was that Gen. NEILL had not produced CASEY before Judge McCUNN on the writ of habeas corpus. The petition also stated that Gen. NEILL had submitted to the service of the process of attachment by the Sheriff, at his post of Fort Columbus, relying on this Court for relief under the statutes of the United States, and from a belief that with such remedy, it did not befit him to resist by force such process of attachment; that his action in the premises had been in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of War; that the issuing of the attachment was *coram non judice;* and that he was, under it, restrained of his liberty for acts done or omitted to be done by him in pursuance of a law of, and under color of the rightful authority of the United States, he being Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixth United States Cavalry, and a Brevet Brigadier-General in the United States Army, and Commandant of the post of Fort Columbus, a military site of the United States. This petition was accompanied by an affidavit of the military officer who presented to Judge McCUNN the return of Gen. NEILL, showing its presentation, and that the Judge refused to receive it because CASEY was not produced.

[illegible] JUDGE BLATCHFORD.

On this petition and affidavit I issued on the 17th of January, 1871, a writ of habeas corpus to the said Sheriff, commanding him to produce Gen. NEILL forthwith, before this Court, together with the time and cause of his imprisonment and detention. The writ was served on the Sheriff and he produced Gen. NEILL before this Court, and made return that he held him in custody by virtue of said warrant of attachment, of which a copy was annexed to his return. This return was traversed by the United States by its attorney and by Gen. NEILL, [illegible] in person, by a traverse averring that "While it is true that said Sheriff has arrested the said relator by virtue of the said writ of attachment annexed to said return, and holds him in custody thereunder, yet the said arrest and detention are unlawful, and in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, for the several facts and allegations in the petition of the said relator, in respect to the proceedings before the said Hon. JOHN H. McCUNN, [illegible] to the return to the writ issued by [illegible] the several facts stated in said return, [illegible] all things true in substance and matter as therein alleged and set forth, said petitioner [illegible] pray leave to refer to said petition and said return, with the same force and effect as though embodied herein." The Sheriff put in a reply to this traverse, denying the same, [illegible] that "if the same be true it is not [illegible] said respondent ought not, by reason of any matter therein contained, to be prevented from executing said attachment held by him."

GEN. NEILL'S [illegible].

On the issues thus made oral testimony was taken before me, which disclosed the state of facts above set forth and the further fact that on the presentation of the return to Judge McCUNN, the counsel for CASEY objected to it, on the ground that it was not verified by oath, and also that the body of CASEY was not produced, and that the Judge thereupon refused to receive the return as sufficient, adding that he would receive no return until CASEY was produced. In the case of *ex parte* RILEY, (1 Benedict, 408,) in September, 1867, it was decided by me in the District Court for this district, following two prior decisions of the same Court, made by Judge BETTS, that by virtue of the provisions of the twentieth section of the act of Feb. 24, 1864 (13 U. S. Stat. at Large, 10,) and of the fifth section of the act of July 4, 1864, (*id.*, 380,) the power of discharging from service in the Army of the United States minors under the age of eighteen years (the enlistment of minors above the age of eighteen years without the consent of their parents or guardians being lawful) was taken away from the Courts, and was confided wholly to the Secretary of War; and that the whole power of discharge was thereby given to the Secretary of War in regard to minors, whatever their ages when they enlisted, or when they applied for discharge. The General Term of the Supreme Court of New-York for this district, in January, 1867, in the case of *In re* O'CONNOR, (48 Barbour, 258,) decided that Congress had power to pass an act prohibiting the State Judges from interfering with enlistments in the army; that it had done so by the two acts of 1864, and the act of Feb. 13, 1862, (12 U. S. Stat. at Large, 339,) and that the provision made by the acts of 1864 for a discharge by the Secretary of War, on certain terms and conditions, of minors enlisted in the army, must be held to forbid other modes of obtaining discharges, and to be an assumption of exclusive jurisdiction, in cases of the kind, by the Federal Government. This decision was made on a return, which was, in all essential particulars, like the return made to Judge McCUNN, in the case of CASEY, and stated that the officer (Gen. BUTTERFIELD) denied the jurisdiction of the State Court, and refused to produce the body of the soldier. Such decision of the Supreme Court has not been overruled by any superior authority, and was binding upon Judge McCUNN, who, in issuing the writ of habeas corpus which he issued, acted, as before stated, under the statute of New-York, solely as a Justice of the Supreme Court, at Chambers. The decision does not show that the return made by Gen. BUTTERFIELD was verified by oath, and it is understood that it was not. The decision was concurred in by Justices INGRAHAM and CLERKE, and dissented from by Mr. Justice LEONARD. But in July, 1867, the case of JAMES STOKES, Jr., like that of CASEY in all its features, came before Judge LEONARD, and he dismissed the writ of habeas corpus on the return. The same course was taken by Judge LOEW, of the New-York Common Pleas, in the case of THOS. SOMERS, in December, 1869, and by Mr. Justice BARNARD, of the New-York Supreme Court, in the same month, in the case of HERMAN HATTENHORST. These three cases were subsequent to the decision in the case of O'CONNOR, and so was the decision in REILLY's case, (3 Abbott's Pr. Rep., new series, 334,) made in March, 1867, by Judge DALY, of the New-York Common Pleas, in which case, which was one like that of CASEY, he held that on the return the writ must be discharged. The same course had been taken by Mr. Justice BARNARD, in October, 1866, in the case of DAVID CLARKE, and in November, 1866, in the case of ISAAC KENT. I have before me the original papers in the cases of STOKES, SOMERS, HATTENHORST, CLARKE and KENT, with the signatures upon them of the several Judges referred to discharging the writs on the returns. In all of them, as well as in the case of REILLY, the officer to whom the writ was directed stated in his return that he denied the jurisdiction of the State Court and refused to produce the body of the soldier, and the return was in substance the same as that in the case of CASEY. In all of them except that of REILLY the original papers show that the return of the officer was not verified by oath. I have not before me the original papers in the case of REILLY, but the report of the case does not show that the return was verified by oath, and it is understood that it was not.

THE STATE WITHOUT AUTHORITY TO RELEASE A SOLDIER.

These decisions were all made on the ground that the State Court, Judge or officer is utterly without jurisdiction to release the soldier on habeas corpus when it appears *prima facie* that he is held to service in the army by an officer acting under the authority of the United States and claiming to hold him as an enlisted soldier; and that the inquiry whether he is an enlisted soldier, or whether he could be lawfully enlisted, is one of which the State tribunal from that moment ceases to have jurisdiction. In the case of CASEY not only did this appear from the return made by Gen. NEILL, but it also appeared from the petition presented to Judge McCUNN for the allowance of the writ. The petition alleged that CASEY was "restrained of his liberty at Fort Columbus, a military depot, in the port of New-York," and that the cause of his restraint was that he "enlisted in the United States Army at the City of New-York, on or about the 22d day of December, 1870," and prayed for a writ to be issued "directed to the officer in command of said Fort Columbus in said Port of New-York." The only allegation in the petition as to any illegality or irregularity in his enlistment was that he enlisted while a minor under the age of twenty-one years, without the knowledge or consent of his parents, who were both living. The petition itself, therefore, showed on its face that CASEY was held to service in the army by an officer acting under the authority of the United States, and claiming to hold him as an enlisted soldier, and therefore showed that Judge McCUNN had no jurisdiction to issue the writ. But if, under the statute of New-York, it was imperative on the Judge to issue the writ, his want of jurisdiction in the case appeared clearly from the return.

It was not necessary that the return should be verified by oath. I must regard the decisions made in the case I have referred to where the returns made by the military officers were none of them verified by oath, as authoritative that the oath was not necessary. The statute of New-York, (2 R. S. 566, sec. 32,) provides that, except where the person making the return "shall be a sworn public officer, and shall make his return in an official capacity, it shall be verified by his oath." Gen. NEILL was a sworn public officer within the meaning of this provision, and he made his return in his official capacity. The writ issued by Judge McCUNN was addressed to "the officer in command of Fort Columbus, a military depot, in the Port of New-York, Gen. NEILL." The return is headed, "Head-quarters principal depot, General Recruiting Service, Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor," and Gen. NEILL's signature to the return is: "THOS. H. NEILL, Lieutenant-Colonel Sixth United States Cavalry, and Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A., commanding depot." The writ based on the petition treated him as an officer, and as an officer of the United States Army, and as a public officer, and as an officer in command of the military depot where CASEY was restrained of his liberty, and as the officer who in his official capacity as such commandant was restraining CASEY of his liberty, and it called upon him to make his return in such official capacity, and he did so. He is an officer of the United States, and a public officer, appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate under article 2, section 2, subdivision 2, of the Constitution of the United States. He is also an executive officer of the United States, under the second article of such Constitution, and as such required by article 6, section 3, of such Constitution to take an oath or affirmation to support such Constitution. The form of such oath or affirmation is prescribed by section 1 of the act of June 1, 1789, (1 U. S. Stat. at Large, 23,) and by section 4 of the same act all officers thereafter to be appointed under the authority of the United States are required, before they act in their respective offices, to take the same oath of office. Furthermore by the eighteenth section of the act of Jan. 11, 1812, (2 U. S. Stat. at Large, 673,) every officer is required to take and subscribe an oath or affirmation that he will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States, and that he will serve them honestly and faithfully against their enemies and opposers whomsoever, and that he will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over him, according to the rules and articles of war. Being found acting as such public officer, and being treated as such by the writ issued to him, he must, in such collateral proceeding, be regarded as having taken the required oaths and become a sworn public officer. In either event, therefore, whether Gen. NEILL was or was not required to make a return to the writ, he was not required to make a sworn return. If there was no jurisdiction to issue the writ, no return at all was necessary. If a return was required, he was by the statute exempted, as a sworn public officer, from verifying it by oath.

MILITARY OFFICERS MAY RESIST.

Nor was he bound to produce the body of CASEY. It was held by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of ABLEMAN vs. BOOTH, (21 Howard, 506, 523,) that where a State Court or Judge is without jurisdiction to release on habeas corpus, in a given case, a person held in custody under the authority of the United States, it is the duty of the officer who so holds such person in custody not to take such person, or suffer him to be taken, before the State Court or Judge on the habeas corpus, and also his duty, if the State Court or Judge attempts to control him in any respect in his custody of such person, to resist such attempt by force. That case is also an authority to the point that there was no power in the State Judge to issue the writ of habeas corpus in the case of CASEY, on the facts set forth in the petition for the writ.

M'CUNN WITHOUT JURISDICTION.

As the State Judge had no jurisdiction to proceed in the case of CASEY, certainly after the return made by Gen. NEILL, and no jurisdiction to require the body of CASEY to be produced, or to require any other or further return to the writ, he was without jurisdiction to issue the warrant of attachment against Gen. NEILL, which states on its face that it is issued solely because Gen. NEILL did not produce the body of CASEY, and did not make any other return to the writ of habeas corpus than the return which he is shown to have made.

POWER OF THE FEDERAL COURT.

The next question is whether this Court has power on the writ of habeas corpus issued to the Sheriff to release Gen. NEILL from the custody in which he is so held under the warrant of attachment thus issued without jurisdiction. The seventh section of the act of March 2, 1833, (4 U. S. Stat. at Large, 634,) provides that "either of the Justices of the Supreme Court, or a Judge of any District Court of the United States, in addition to the authority already conferred by law, shall have power to grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases of a prisoner or prisoners, in jail or confinement, where he or they shall be committed or confined on or by any authority of law, for any act done or omitted to be done in pursuance of a law of the United States, or any order, process or decree of any Judge or Court thereof, anything in any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding; and if any person or persons to whom such writ of habeas corpus may be directed, shall refuse to obey the same, or shall neglect or refuse to make return, or shall make a false return thereto, in addition to the remedies already given by law, he or they shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction before any Court of competent jurisdiction, be punished by fine not exceeding $1,000, and by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by either, according to the nature and aggravation of the case." The first section of the act of Feb. 5, 1867, (14 U. S. Stat. at Large, 385,) provides that "the several Courts of the United States, and the several Justices and Judges of such Courts, within their respective jurisdictions, in addition to the authority already conferred by law, shall have power to grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases where any person may be restrained of his or her liberty in violation of the Constitution, or of any treaty or law of the United States." The section then goes on to provide as to the application for the writ, its award, its form, the return to it, the joining of issue, the hearing, the penalties for not obeying it, and appeals from the final decision upon it, and concludes as follows: "And, pending such proceedings or appeal, and until final judgment be rendered therein, and after final judgment of discharge in the same, any proceeding against such person so alleged to be restrained of his or her liberty in any State Court, or by or under the authority of any State, for any matter or thing so heard and determined, or in process of being heard and determined, under and by virtue of such writ of habeas corpus, shall be deemed null and void."

GEN. NEILL RELEASED.

By the terms of the warrant of attachment Gen. NEILL is in custody for not producing the body of CASEY before the State Judge, and for not making any other return than the one he made to the State writ of habeas corpus. Whether the retaining of the body of CASEY and the making no different return to the writ, be regarded as acts done by Gen. NEILL or as omissions by him to do acts, he acted, in retaining the body of CASEY, and in refusing to produce him before the State Judge, and in denying the jurisdiction of the State Judge, and in not making any other return than the one he did make, in pursuance of his duty as an officer of the Army of the United States, who, under the laws of the United States, was charged with the custody of CASEY as an enlisted soldier of the army, and was bound to maintain such custody as against the unlawful interference of a State Judge. He acted, therefore, "in pursuance of a law of the United States," within the meaning of the seventh section of the act of 1833; and he is restrained of his liberty in violation of a law of the United States, within the meaning of the first section of the act of 1867. This Court is therefore bound to discharge him from the custody in which he is held by virtue of the warrant of attachment. The same conclusion I have arrived at was reached by the District Judge of the United States for the District of Kentucky, in the case of *In re* FARRAND, (1 Abbott's U. S. Rep., 140,) in December, 1867. In that case a State Court issued a writ of habeas corpus to an officer of the Army of the United States to produce one JOHNSON. The officer made a return stating that the man was a duly enlisted soldier in the Army of the United States, and annexing copies of his enlistment papers, in substance the same as in the case of CASEY, and denying the jurisdiction of the Court, and declining to obey the writ. The State Court, nevertheless, proceeded, and made an order directing that the soldier be discharged. The officer refused to obey such order, and continued to hold the soldier by virtue of his enlistment. The State Court then proceeded against the officer by process of contempt, and he was taken into custody under such process, and while in confinement a writ of habeas corpus was issued by the District Judge of the United States for the District of Kentucky, on his application to the State Marshal, who had him in custody under such process. The District Judge, on these facts, discharged the officer from the custody of the State Marshal, holding that the proceedings in the State tribunal were without jurisdiction, and that the Federal Judge had power to discharge the officer from the State custody. A similar power of discharge was exercised by the Federal Court in the case of ex parte Robinson, (6 McLean, 355;) ex parte Jenkins, (2 Wallace, Jr., 521,) and ex parte Sifford, (5 Am. Law Reg., 659.) The relator is discharged.

NOAH DAVIS, District-Attorney, and ASA B. GARDNER for the United States; and the relator AARON J. VANDERPOEL, for the State Sheriff.

Extensive Diamond Smuggling—Examination in the Radcliffe Case.

During the examination held at the United States Commissioner's office, yesterday, in the case of AUGUSTUS G. RADCLIFFE, charged with smuggling several thousand dollars' worth of diamonds, considerable excitement was caused by remarks of counsel in reference to the means employed by Federal detectives in arresting the accused. Commissioner OSBORN maintained that the detectives were not justified in capturing an alleged criminal by trick and device.

The first witness called at the examination was H. C. JUSTUS. He said that he first met RADCLIFFE at Euston Station, England, and that he subsequently took passage with him for this City, in the steamer *Java*. On the voyage, the accused said that he was a diamond broker; that his father did business at London; that he, the accused, had a large quantity of diamonds with him, which he desired to get ashore in this City. He told witness that he hoped to get them ashore by conveying them in his socks and boot-legs. On leaving the steamer at this port, the accused gave JUSTUS a package of papers to take ashore with him. RADCLIFFE engaged a room at No. 37 West Forty-eighth-street, and when visited by JUSTUS showed the latter some diamonds which he represented to be worth $15,000. He subsequently said that he had sold $2,000 worth of the diamonds. The accused showed the witness an envelope post-marked London, which he said contained four diamonds concealed in cotton.

F. S. ESMOND, another witness, testified that he had acted as RADCLIFFE's agent in selling diamonds. Col. WHITLEY was next examined, after which the case was adjourned.

The Post-Office—Statistics Showing the Number of Foreign Letters During 1870.

The statistics printed in the TIMES of Jan. 24 showed the number of foreign letters passing through the New-York Post-office during the month of December last, and during the quarter ending December. These tables made a total of letters sent in December of 606,068, and received, 521,878; and for the quarter, 1,696,112 sent, and 1,455,420 received. The statistics for the year show the following:

	Sent.	Received.
British	3,240,456	3,028,686
Bremen and Hamburg, direct	791,879	667,827
North German Union	1,171,581	169,098
France	172,704	70,561
Belgium	46,069	64,013
Netherlands	75,735	63,014
Switzerland	128,590	125,168
Italian	72,971	90,762
West Indies	458,209	330,183
Total	4,354,543	4,134,168

Until yesterday there were no foreign mails received at the Post-office for more than a week. The *Russia*, which left on the 14th, was first announced; then the *City of London* on the 12th; then the *Batavia*, which left on the 10th and arrived at Boston yesterday; then the *Missouri*, from Havana, and the *Minnesota*, from Liverpool. All these steamers gave employment to the clerks until a late hour, assorting and distributing the mails.

THE CAMDEN RIOTERS.

Their Trial at Trenton, N. J.—The Statements of the Defendants and Their Friends.

The trial of the rioters at the late election in Camden, N. J., is regarded as one of the most important that has ever come before the United States District Court in New-Jersey. Witnesses by the score have given their experience in the riot which cost one enfranchised citizen his life, another his health, and many more their votes. The trial has been prolonged beyond the limit of ordinary cases in the Court, and has received all the attention that its importance demands. It was continued yesterday.

The counsel for the defense have introduced the following testimony:

HENRY C. FORREMAN being called for the defense, deposed: The colored man who cut at me was outside the door; I dodged the blow and the weapon struck the joist, cutting in a quarter of an inch; while I stood there another colored man shot at me; I struck his pistol, and the ball went in among the benches; the second shot I threw his pistol up; the third shot he fired I knocked the pistol out of his hands; was then knocked down and six or seven of them struck and stamped on me; I drove them back three times, and was again knocked down; when I got on my feet a colored man shot at me, but did not hit me; the negroes then cried "Bind him, then we can kill them;" afterward was beaten cruelly several times; at length I was brought to a school, where my brother-in-law got my wagon and took me to the doctor; while I was being beaten two negroes tried to defend me and keep the crowd off, but I told them I did not need their services; GIBBS and BECKET, colored men, were the first to enter the school-room; the latter had the ax; the third man who came in was a negro from South Ward, who struck at me with a fence picket; CHAS. WILLIAMS also struck at me with a similar weapon; I dodged the blow and kicked him in the ribs; the room was full of darkies, howling and striking; had no pistol with me that day, and therefore could have fired none; never carried secret weapons; did not see a white man present at that time, except 'Squire SMITH; NEWSOME told me he got eighteen negroes to vote from Snow Hill; the party went back on him, and he did not get his money, because he did not get the vote in before the riot.

The cross-examination of SAMUEL MCLAUGHLIN elicited the fact that witness saw SOUDERS, RICHARD BROWN, and some white men were in the room; there was a rough crowd there when the ballot-box was taken; staid until it was broken.

EDWARD MARTIN, one of the parties indicted, swore to being at the polls a few minutes before the ballot-box was broken; saw two colored men run out of the house, but they were unknown to me; saw the ballot-box thrown out of the window; it fell on the floor, and every person within reach kicked it; did not kick the box; cannot pick out one who did; was there trying to get the people to vote.

WILLIAM H. JEFFRIES, being sworn, said: Previous to the riot witness saw no act of violence by the colored men; heard five or six use taunting expressions to those whose votes had been rejected; there were several wrangles near the polls, and both white and colored people used improper language; was treated with the utmost respect by every colored man present.

JOSIAH JONES, sworn: When I went to the door the colored people shoved me off the steps; saw a colored man kick JIM HENRY in the stomach; when the riots commenced the negroes used their clubs and canes, while the white men used nothing; cannot tell the names of but two or three white men who were in the room when the riot commenced.

JOHN B. NEVINS testified that he could not tell how the riot commenced, but that he was carried through the door by a crowd of negroes.

GEORGE C. NAVINS, sworn: I went to the front door and was pushed away; afterward returned, and entering the back room found fighting going on; I could not identify any white men who were there.

JACOB TICE, sworn: I went to the election between three and four in the afternoon; saw two colored men driven out; could identify the white men; saw the ballot-box thrown out; could not say who did it.

SAUL DAVIES, sworn: I went to the polls about eight o'clock; found a line formed about one hundred yards in length; think most of the colored men were armed with sticks and clubs; Mr. HENRY came to the head of the line with a man and said, "Let this man vote, he wants to go away;" at that they got into a wrangle, and a colored man kicked Mr. HENRY; at this the colored men made a rush; one of them struck HENRY, when he drew a pistol and told them to stand back; I then heard reports of two shots; the door was then closed and I heard another shot outside; the colored men burst the door, and I jumped from a window; ran to the house of Mr. THOMAS; then started across the fields, and met a crowd of colored men, who ran after me; I distanced them; did not go back to the polls; took no part in the fight; saw no pistol fired in the room; saw SPARROW have a razor; saw a razor in the hand of a colored man.

JOSEPH BYERS, JAMES KENNEDY and JOHN HOOPER sworn. They detailed the fight, corroborating preceding witnesses. No new evidence was elicited.

JAMES B. HENRY sworn: (Described the scene at the polls same as preceding witness.) After I had challenged ROGERS, SPARROW called out: "You ——— (applying a vile epithet,) what did you challenge ROGERS for?" I paid no attention; he tried to create trouble, and I attempted to arrest him, when he escaped into the crowd; I did not strike him, nor he me; was knocked down in the school-house, and so badly hurt as to be unable to take part in the fight; had a pistol in my pocket; did not attempt to use it; always carry one; got outside, where I was badly beaten; saw the men attack SOUDERS; I am one of the men indicted.

J. H. YOCUM, sworn: Am City Surveyor of Camden. (Diagram exhibited showing that by actual measurement a man standing five feet off on the side-walk could not see a person against the partition.)

The cross-examination and experiments with the diagram, showed that a person standing on the curb could see a person against the partition.

FRANK MAHAN was then sworn, and testified, after which the defense rested, with the privilege of calling JOS. HASKELL, absent.

District-Attorney KEASBEY stated that he expected to prove that a number of the statements of DAVIS, HENRY and other witnesses for the defense, were not true.

S. P. ATKINSON, sworn: Cannot say who pushed or struck first; it was dark in the room when the colored men were pushed out; did not see 'Squire HENRY kicked down.

ISAAC ARCHER, sworn: Saw 'Squire HENRY get in behind the line near the polls and push back the men; then I saw the white strike the colored men first; I heard pistols fired in the room; did not see HENRY kicked; did not see him fall.

JOSEPH HUFFLINGER, sworn: Just before the riot commenced I heard HENRY say outside, "This is got up wrong; white men have no chance to vote, we will give these darkies fifteen minutes more, if they ain't away by that time we'll have to bust the thing up;" the colored people were quiet; none of them had weapons; saw two or three canes.

HAYWOOD PIERCE, sworn: Squire HENRY came to me and said, "Will you submit to colored men voting thus?" I answered that I should; he went outside, spoke to five or six persons, when they all rushed into the house, and the riot commenced, as if it had been preconcerted; saw no colored men with weapons.

WM. HUGG, sworn: Saw HENRY, with three or four men, come in; when near the ballot-box HENRY cried out, "This thing has been going on long enough, and must be broken up;" then a rush was made to drive the colored men out; pistol-shots were fired; did not see HENRY kicked; should have seen it, had it taken place; SOUDERS fired a pistol into the crowd; saw the pistol; saw SOUDERS have it; saw him fire it.

JONATHAN PRICE, DEMPSEY BUTLER, FREEMAN GOULD and JOHN HUDSON, all colored, were sworn; their evidence was simply corroborative.

LORENZO WILSON, (colored,) sworn: Was about six feet from the ballot-box, in the line, when the riot commenced; saw HENRY, Souders, Forman, Nevins, Mahan and Byers come up and make a rush upon the line; BYERS struck me with a piece of bench; was left inside when the door was closed; saw SOUDERS fire three shots inside; saw him fire from the window; do not know how many shots were fired from the window. (The witness was suffering severely from a beating given him by SOUDERS the day previous to the meeting of the Grand Jury.)

JOHN DOBBINS, sworn: At the time of the riot, I was standing on the curb in front of the house; I saw the whites beating negroes; saw them use black-jacks and billies; heard a pistol-shot at the door, and saw a colored man fall; saw no shots fired outside the building.

JOSHUA SMITH, sworn: Was in the room at the time of the riot; saw the whites beat the black with the benches; heard a number of pistol-shots and saw the flashes.

ELLIS BOGGS, affirmed: Stood outside the house; heard a number of shots fired within; am positive the firing was inside.

RICH. HAMMELL, sworn: Previous to the commencement of the riot I saw HENRY speak to a number of men and send them, one at a time, to the steps; when there were fifteen or eighteen of them there he went up and said, "Come on, boys, now's your chance;" he then entered the house, the men following.

JOHN MADDEN, (colored,) sworn: I was shot near the door inside the school-house; I heard a pistol report, and found that I was shot; (showed wound and hole in cap.)

JOSEPH MONROE, sworn: HENRY asked me to take part in breaking up the ranks; I refused; saw him ask a number of others.

Fatal Result of a Family Affray—An Old Man Killed.

Mr. JOHN MILLER, an aged resident of Hoboken-avenue, Jersey City, died on Thursday night, after having remained for a week in an unconscious condition, suffering, it is said, from injuries inflicted by his son-in-law, ADAM SCHERER. On Thursday evening of last week Mr. SPEATH, the occupant of the lower floor of the building in which MILLER lived, heard the noise of a scuffle on the floor above him, and upon going upstairs found the old man lying insensible upon the floor. He met SCHERER at the door, and the latter admitted that he "had a fight with the old man." The unconscious form of the injured man was laid upon a bed, from which he did not again arise. No statement was made by him, for he was unconscious to the last. At the time when the affray occurred, Mrs. MILLER, who was sixty years of age, was lying ill in the house. On Wednesday her death occurred, being accelerated, it is supposed, by the shock she had received in being made acquainted with the condition of her husband. Coroner VOLMART has ordered a post-mortem examination of both bodies. He has released SCHERER on $2,000 bail.

So many conflicting statements are made relative to the cause of the affray, that it will be impossible to know whether SCHERER'S act was premeditated or not until a full investigation can be had. It is stated that he was burdened with the support of the aged couple, and had often said he wanted to get them out of the way. Should this be the case, his will be reckoned among the blackest crimes which have recently disgraced the annals of New-Jersey. But the statements of the Police and the action of Coroner VOLMART do not justify the belief that this is the case.

The Irish Exiles—Arrival of the Second Detachment by the Russia.

The steam-ship *Russia* arrived at her wharf in Jersey City yesterday afternoon, having on board eight more of the Irish exiles. The Reception Committee of Tammany Hall boarded the steamer at the dock, though the first on board were the delegation from the Irish revolutionary patriots, who clambered over the side of the ship almost before she was made fast to the wharf. No formal reception took place on board the steamer, and the exiles were placed in carriages and conveyed to Sweeny's Hotel, where their welcome by those who had preceded them was very affecting. They registered their names on the books of the hotel as Edward Powers, D. D. Mulcahy, P. Lennon, G. Welsh, P. Lennon, G. Brown, E. Power, Wm. Rewantre and Edward St. Claire, all from "dear Ireland." They were immediately closeted with their comrades, and a consultation was held respecting the invitations which had been extended for their reception. The delegation having in charge the reception of these men yesterday, consisted of the Executive Council of the Fenian Brotherhood, comprising JOHN SAVAGE and fourteen others, the Wolfe Tone Circle delegation, and a military committee from the Sixty-ninth Regiment and St. Patrick's Legion.

After consultation with their friends, the exiles determined to accept the reception tendered them on behalf of the Municipal authorities, and the details were left to the Tammany Committee, of which Mr. O'GORMAN is Chairman. The reason of this decision, they state, is that the exiles are anxious to show the English authorities, who have kept them breaking stone for the past five years, that on their arrival in America they were welcomed with open arms by the authorities of this Metropolis.

No more exiles are expected. "Pagan" O'LEARY is on his way, but when he will arrive is uncertain. There are none on the *Batavia*, which arrived at Boston today. JOHN O'LEARY and THOMAS CLARKE LUBY are in Bremen, and will remain on the Continent for some time. HALPIN, MACKAY, MORIARTY, SHEELEY and CAFFERTY are still in prison, not having accepted the terms of their release. HALPIN will only accept his release on condition that he may remain in the country and prosecute the perjurers who persecuted him.

The exiles were visited last evening by a large concourse of sympathizing Irishmen, and not a few Tammany politicians congratulated them on the conclusion they had arrived at respecting the reception. When this will come off is not certain, but probably not until the streets are cleared of snow and put in comfortable marching order.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Jan. 28, 1871: Cases Nos. 64, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 27.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Hallgarten vs. Pfirrmer; Menager vs. Funk; Mahony vs. Scott; O'Brien vs. Merchants' Insurance Company; Ritter vs. Kregier; Augustus Ritter vs. Phillips; Augustus A. Ritter vs. Phillips; orders granted; Sarles vs. Donnelly; motion denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 27.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Fitzpatrick vs. Boylan; motion denied, without costs.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Keating vs. Carpenter; surety Weeks rejected. Another surety may be produced and justify on two days' notice; new bond then to be given.

Kinney vs. Holt; decree granted.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK—JAN. 27.

Before Judge Blatchford.

FRAUDULENT BANKRUPTCY—PREFERENCE FOR CREDITORS.

John C. Kohlsaat vs. Henry L. Hoguet.—BLATCHFORD, J.—This case comes directly within the decision of this Court, in the case *in re* Black (& Benedict.) The debtor when insolvent suffered his property to be taken on legal process on behalf of the defendants, as creditors of his, with the intent to give them a preference, and the defendants had, at the time, reasonable cause to believe that he was insolvent, and that the transaction was in fraud of the provisions of the Bankruptcy act; and the transaction took place within four months before the filing of the petition in bankruptcy. It was a fraud in the act of the debtor to give, and for the defendant to take the preference, with the intent on the part of the debtor that it should be a preference, the debtor being insolvent and the defendants having reasonable cause to believe that the debtor intended the preference. The insolvency, the intent to give the preference, and the doing or suffering the thing which makes the preference, are the elements on the part of the debtor. The elements on the part of the creditor are the receiving or being benefited by such thing, the having reasonable cause to believe that insolvency of the debtor, and the having reasonable cause to believe that a preference is intended. These six elements must coexist; but nothing else is necessary to make the transaction void, if challenged by the assignee in bankruptcy in due time. In this case the defendants obtained the money which they realized through the legal process, intending to keep it at all events, and intending to keep it as a preference, if it should be a preference, knowing that it must be a preference if the debtor should fail to induce the rest of his creditors to take a compromise of forty cents on the dollar. The bill alleges sufficient facts to show that the debtor suffered his property to be taken within the meaning of the act. There must be a decree for the plaintiff for the amount received by the defendants with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 27.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

Julia Forbach vs. Moritz Jones.—In April last the plaintiff commenced an action against the defendant for breach of promise of marriage and seduction, laying her damages at $5,000. The action was subsequently settled by the parties, the plaintiff executing a general release under seal, and her attorney signing a discontinuance. It appears, however, that, as alleged by plaintiff, the defendant again seduced her under promise of marriage, and she has now instituted a second suit to indemnify her for loss of honor, damages being laid in the same amount, and in which an order of arrest was obtained, holding the defendant to bail in the sum of $2,500. A motion is now made to vacate the order of arrest on affidavits alleging that the object of plaintiff is to extort money from defendant; that she is a woman of unchaste character, and that though the defendant holds himself innocent of the charge, yet he had paid her $40 to get rid of her.

The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

Mr. Levy for motion, Mr. David opposed.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Quinn.

Charles H. Farrell vs. The New-York Free Press Association.—Judge QUINN has rendered the following decision in this case: This is an action to recover the sum of $50 for one week's salary from Dec. 12, 1870, to Dec. 17, 1870, both inclusive, as editor of the New-York *Evening Free Press*, by virtue of a verbal agreement. The answer interposed by the defendant sets up 1. A general denial. 2. Incompetency. 3. Disobedience. The evidence of the plaintiff shows that about the middle of August last he was waited upon at Rutherford Park, where he then resided, by Mr. John Fox and Judge Ledwith, two of the trustees of the New-York *Evening Free Press* Association, and requested to come to the City and take charge of a journal which they were about to start; that these gentlemen had, both then and afterward, considerable conversation with him, in which he expressly stated to them he desired to be engaged by the year; that a few days afterward they met him again, at Judge Ledwith's office, when, after conversation about the purchasing of materials, &c., Mr. Fox said: "How about Mr. Farrell? We will engage him for a year," to which Judge Ledwith assented. Mr. Fox then added, "Judge, you are a lawyer, draw up a contract;" to which the Judge replied, "It is not necessary; Mr. Farrell will take our word for it that he is engaged for a year." This evidence is corroborated by Mrs. Farrell, who was present at several interviews between these gentlemen and her husband, when the subject of his employment was spoken of. The defendants offered no evidence to contradict the plaintiff on the question of employment. The precise date of the last interview in Judge Ledwith's office is not given; nor can I ascertain except from the statements of defendants' counsel, when the employment of the plaintiff commenced. This is a little embarrassing, as one of the most important questions to be decided in this case is whether, under the statute of frauds, the contract relied upon by the plaintiff, not being in writing, is a valid one. The statute provides that a contract not wholly to be completed and executed within a year, if resting in parol, is void. In the case of Alexander H. Nones vs. Joseph G. Homer *et al.*, reported in 2 Hilton, page 116, Judge Brady delivering the opinion of the Court of Common Pleas, says: "The respondent claimed from the appellants the sum of $800 per year. The agreement was by parol, and was for a year's service; from August, 1857, to August, 1858. The respondent remained in the service of the appellants until the 28th of October, 1857, when he was discharged by them. It appears from the respondent's statement that the agreement was made one week preceding the 1st of August, 1857, but that it was to continue from August, 1857 to August, 1858; and it follows that it was an agreement which by its terms was not to be performed within one year from the making thereof, and is void." The Judge cites with approval, Wilson vs. Martin, 1 Denio, 602; Broadwell vs. Getman, 2 Denio, 87; Lockwood vs. Barnes, 3 Hill, 128, which lay down the same doctrine. The question, therefore, arises, was the contract made by the defendants with the plaintiff in this case, as shown by the evidence above stated, to be performed and completed within a year? In other words, did the employment commence immediately? If the employment commenced the day after the making of the contract, it was one which, by its terms, could not be completed and wholly performed within a year, and was therefore void. In the absence of any evidence on the point fixing the time when the employment commenced, I shall hold that it commenced immediately. As to the second defense set up in the answer, the defendants' counsel did not claim, on the trial, that the plaintiff was incompetent by reason of want of intellectual capacity and fitness, except in so far as, by his own negligence and indiscreet conduct, he rendered himself so. As to the evidence bearing on this part of the defense, that of disobedience, I shall consider them together. Morris J. Bennet, a witness examined for the defense, testified that he was employed on the *Free Press* as Superintendent; that during the last week in November and first week in December, the plaintiff came to the office on several occasions intoxicated and unfit to perform his duties; that the witness had several complaints from the foreman of the composition-room, that he could not obtain from the plaintiff matter to set up; that plaintiff while intoxicated struck him and threw an inkstand at him, and was not in a fit condition to perform his duties. The evidence is corroborated by Ferdinand A. Albaugh, foreman, who also testified that the plaintiff told him, and the other printers employed in the office, that the paper would not be issued after a certain date, and advised them to go and get a mechanics' lien or attachment against the paper to secure their pay; that he did not believe they would get paid. This witness also states that both plaintiff and his brother, who was also employed on the paper, refused to furnish copy when requested by him; that plaintiff also refused to furnish articles on certain subjects, at the request of Mr. Blumenthal, one of the trustees, which request was communicated to the plaintiff by witness. Joseph Bellows, also employed in the office, states that he saw the plaintiff intoxicated several times, both in the morning and afternoon; and saw him throw the inkstand at Mr. Bennet. When the plaintiff was recalled to rebut this testimony, he stated: "I considered myself in a better condition to perform my duties when I was slightly under the influence of liquor; thoughts and ideas would suggest themselves better than at any other time." But he does not deny that he was intoxicated; though he says he was not so as to prevent him from performing his duties.

Several highly respectable gentlemen connected with the Press in this City, were called by plaintiff to show that he was at all times able to attend to his duties as managing editor; but they were not connected with this paper, and only saw him occasionally. They all testified to the plaintiff's capacity as an able journalist, well known and long connected with the *Herald* and other papers in this City.

This is the evidence showing incapacity and disobedience, upon which the defendants, on the 17th day of December last, undertook to discharge the plaintiff. He was paid up to that time at the rate of $50 per week. Were the trustees justified on account of this misconduct in discharging him? If they were, he cannot recover. I think they were; the plaintiff was their employe, and fidelity and attention to their interests was one of his first duties; and although an editor, having almost the entire management of the paper, he was still their servant, and bound to respect their wishes and comply with their proper and reasonable requests. I do not know of any different rule to control this case from that applicable to employes generally, and no one, I think, can doubt the right of a merchant or banking-house, or any other employer, to discharge an employe, if found intoxicated during business hours, or guilty of refusing to comply with a reasonable request connected with his business. The conduct of the plaintiff had, to say the least, a strong tendency to injure the defendant's business; and I regret exceedingly that, sitting here as both Judge and jury to decide upon the facts of this case according to the evidence before me, I cannot arrive at any other conclusion than that the defendants were justified in discharging the plaintiff, and are therefore entitled to judgment, with costs.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 27.

FIRST BOARD.

$60,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	112¾	100	Quicksilver M. Co.	10
21,000	U. S. 6s, '81, c.	113¾	100	do.	11
500	U. S. 5-20s, c. '62	108¾	100	[illegible]	10½
500	U. S. 5-20 c. '65	108	100	Bos. Wat. P...b. c.	22½
500	do. small	108¾	30	Adams Ex.	66¾
23,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	64½	30	Am. Mer. U. Ex.	42½
10,000	do.	64½			
5,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July	80¾	700	U. S. Ex.	41
5,000	do. Ap'l & Oct.	81	200	do.	40¾
2,000	Mo. St. 6s.	90	200	do.	40¾
2,000	N. Y. S. 7s, By. L. reg.	105¾	400	N. Y. Cen. & Hud. bet. call...b5	95¾
7,000	Ga. S. 7s, G. B.	94½	100	do.	96
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92	100	do.	95¾
4,000	Erie 4th M.	82½	5,000	N. Y. C. & H. cts.	90¾
5,000	C. Pac. R. G. bs.	90¼	200	Erie R.	22
6,000	U. Pac. R. 1st	77½	200	Reading R.	98¾
20,000	do.	77¾	800	L. S. & Mich. So.	92¾
1,000	U. Pac. 7s, L'd G't bonds	70	1200	do. bet. call	92½
3,000	U. Pac. 10s, inc.	67	1200	do.	92½
3,000	do.	67	2400	do.	92½
1,000	Hud. R. 2d, S. F. bonds	102¾	100	do. b10	92½
2,000	do. bet. call	102	5	Panama R.	69
2,000	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	98¾	50	do.	68½
2,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div.	84	100	U. Pac. R.	22½
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d	85½	100	do.	22
500	Clev. & P. 4th	79½	100	do. bet. call	22
9,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st M. bds.	88½	500	Chi. & R. I.	107½
2,000	Ced. F. & M. 1st	81	100	do. bet. call	107½
6	Corn Ex. Bk.	125	200	Mil. & St. P. b30	54
10	Bk. of Commerce	118	200	Tol. W. & West.	51½
5	do.	117½	100	P., F. W. & C. guar.	94
50	Cen. Nat. Bk.	103	1325	Ohio & Miss.	35½
20	Fourth Nat. Bk.	107½	200	do.	35½
20	Del. & Hud. C.	118¾	100	do.	35½
20	Cum. Coal & I.	30	500	do. bet. call	35¾
20	West. U. Tel.	46¾	50	Mor. & Essex	88½
18	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	41¾	5	N. Y. & N. H.	142
300	do.	41¾	100	Alb. & Sus.	97
100	do. bet. call	41¾	200	Mil. & St. P. pf. b. c.	74½
100	Mariposa pref.	9½	200	Del., L. & West.	104¾
			100	H. & St. Jo. pref.	87

SECOND BOARD.

$5000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113¾	200	Quick. Min. Co.	10¾
15,000	do.	b3. 112¾	200	do.	10¾
20,000	do.	s30. 112¾	200	do.	10½
100,000	do.	112¾	200	Mariposa Pf.	9½
12,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62	108¾	100	N. Y. C. & H. s.	95½
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64	108½	100	do. bet. call	95½
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	108¾	100	do. b10	95¾
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	108½	5,000	N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.	90¾
10,000	do.		20,000	do.	90¾
700	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	108¾	20,000	do. bet. call	90½
30,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, ex.	108¾	100	Reading R. R.	98¾
			500	L. S. & M. S. R. b3	92¾
100,000	do.	b30. 108¾	100	do.	92¾
100,000	do.	b3. 108¾	200	do.	92¾
25,000	do.	108¾	200	do. bet. call	92¾
25,000	do.	b3. 108¾	200	do. b3	92
20,000	do.	s30. 108¾	1,000	do.	92
9,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '68, ex.	108¾	600	do. b3	92
			200	Panama R. R.	67¾
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	109	50	do. b15	68
1,000	do.	108¾	100	Ill. Cen.	134½
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C., ex.	109	200	Un. Pac.	22
			300	Clev. & Pitts.	105
1,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	110¾	100	Alt. & T. H.	31
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	64½	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	88½
2,000	do.	64½	100	do.	88¾
500	Ga. St. 6s	81¾	100	do. bet. call	88¾
2,000	do.	82	500	Chi. & R. I. b3	108¼
2,000	do.	81½	300	do.	108¼
2,000	Mo. St. 6s	90½	200	do.	108¼
10,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss.	90	100	do.	108¼
3,000	Ala. St. 8s	97½	700	do.	108¼
15,000	Un. Pac. 7s, L. G. Bds. f.	70	100	do. b3	108¼
			200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	74½
2,000	Un. Pac. 10s, Inc.	67	100	do.	74½
2,000	Col., Chi. & Ind. Cen. 1st	82¾	100	Chi. & Alt.	112¾
			100	do. b3	113
2,000	Mich. S. 2d, b3	98	15	P., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	94
5,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf., bet. call	85	600	Ohio & Miss.	35½
			600	do. bet. call	35½
200	West. Un. Tel.	46¾	100	Han. & St. Jo. b30	38½
500	do. b3	47	100	Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	88
200	do. bet. call	47	100	Tol. W. & W. b3	52
200	do.	47½	200	Del. Lack. & West. bet. call	104¾
200	do.	47½	40	Morris & Essex	89

FRIDAY, JAN. 27—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade of New-York, for the month of December, were rendered on Wednesday. The figures are given below, together with a summary of the Foreign trade at this port for the Calendar Year 1870, in comparison with the Calendar year 1869.

The Import entries in December, 1870, at New-York, compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	December, 1870.	December, 1869.
Dutiable Goods, direct	$12,716,396	$9,080,463
Dutiable, bonded	8,701,313	7,995,076
Free Goods	1,050,399	1,147,395
Total December entries	$22,468,108	$18,153,484

There was also entered, during the month, Foreign Specie to the value of $231,358, against $312,781 in the same month last year.

The value of Foreign Merchandise of the previous importation withdrawn from bond is $5,596,030, or $3,105,803 less than went into bond during the month; so that the amount of Merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $19,362,805, on which the Gold Customs collected amount to $7,606,126, being at an average rate of duty on all the marketed imports (including free articles) of 44¼ ℔ cent. The amount marketed in December, 1869, was $15,737,338, and the Customs collected $5,590,945.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the Port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed here in the years 1869 and 1870, were as follows:

	1870. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.	1869. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.
Total entries	$303,335,459	$290,569,211
Total marketed	$298,108,716*	$275,333,769*
Customs thereon	135,310,905	125,019,718
Average tariff	45.71 ℔ ct.	45½ ℔ ct.

*Of which Free Goods in 1870, $22,716,800, and Free Goods in 1869, $24,768,225.

In addition to the above the entries of Foreign Specie for the year 1870 were $11,604,844, against $15,786,463 for the previous year.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for the years 1870 and 1869, compare as follows:

	1870. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.	1869. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.
January	$21,752,280	$21,618,163
February	24,476,704	25,278,259
March	25,412,044	20,254,096
April	26,282,676	22,932,155
May	24,757,818	22,158,163
June	22,036,826	19,303,299
July	25,052,823	21,296,380
August	31,160,092	28,324,054
September	28,894,813	26,520,575
October	24,082,933	21,572,628
November	21,021,729	19,059,904
December	19,362,805	15,734,339
Total, year	$296,108,716	$275,333,769

The monthly Customs at this port received on Foreign (dutiable) Merchandise marketed were as follows:

January	$9,840,702	July	$10,502,941
February	11,750,424	August	15,078,512
March	11,977,228	September	14,182,516
April	12,780,586	October	11,161,265
May	11,473,412	November	9,017,823
June	9,740,185	December	7,606,030
Total New-York duties collected			$135,310,905
Miscellaneous out-port Customs			4,392,864
Total deposited at New-York			$139,703,570

The Export clearances to foreign ports from New-York for the month of December were:

	Dec., 1870.	Dec., 1869.
Domestic produce	$19,173,050	$17,830,174
Foreign, re-exported	686,676	720,696
Gold and silver	1,950,879	1,782,880
Total Dec. clearances	$21,791,305	$20,261,760

The Exports of all descriptions from this port for the Calendar years 1870 and 1869, respectively, were as follows:

	1870. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.	1869. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.
Domestic produce	$185,740,061	$167,612,776
Foreign, re-exported	10,205,672	7,412,930
Gold and silver	58,191,675	52,108,446
Total year	$254,137,308	$229,235,154

Money is in good supply today to the Brokers at 6@7 ℔ cent. The Bank movement is a comparatively steady one, for the week, and there seems to be a growing confidence in the comfortable working of the market for the next month or six weeks. The Banks hold more National Bank Notes than they require at this season of the year, which is an indication that the exchanges with the interior are in favor of the City.

There is nothing in the Gold Room to excite or interest speculation either way. The daily transactions are on a moderate scale, and the price unusually steady. The firm appearance of Bills on London is against a decline in Gold, while there is nothing very immediate in the Foreign Exchanges to put it up on the prospect of an export demand. That such a demand may show itself earlier than usual in the Spring is not improbable, from the active business of the season in Imported Merchandise; but this suggestion may lose its force in the renewal of a free demand for our Public Funds abroad. The market for 5-20s and 10-40s here, and the quotations from abroad, are favorable to such orders. The 1862s 5-20s close 109¼; the 1867s 108¾, and the 5 ℔ cent. 10-40s 109@109¼ ℔ cent. The last named are now, at the equivalent in Gold, excluding accrued interest, of 96¾ ℔ cent., thus encouraging the prospect of the new $500,000,000 Five ℔ cent. Loan at par in Gold, or in exchange for 5-20s 6 ℔ cents.

The Southern State Bonds are steady today, without much activity. Contradictory telegrams came from Alabama in regard to the default of the 1st of January on the Interest of the State Debt of $2,000,000, and the indorsed Debt of $3,700,000 issued in aid of the Alabama and Chattanooga Road. It is difficult to determine who is in fault, or how soon the State authorities will set their credit right; but the fact remains that no Interest has been paid, and none unconditionally promised by the Railroad.

A rumor quite current for some days past, that the Pennsylvania Central people are willing to go into the new management of the Union Pacific Road at the March election, is confirmed today. Mr. EDGAR THOMSON, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. PULLMAN, and Mr. CARNAGIE, (of Pittsburg,) have consented to go into the Direction, and it is further understood that all of them will serve on the Executive Committee. Mr. THOS. A. SCOTT, the well-known Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Road, consenting to serve as the new President of the Union Pacific, if it should be the harmonious wish of the stockholders. This distinction, prematurely assigned by public rumor to Mr. GEORGE BLISS, of Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & Co., the New-York Bankers of the Road, has been deferred by that gentleman to a more experienced railroad man. It is further understood that the floating indebtedness of the Road has been provided for, and the whole of its obligations funded.

The Stock Exchange shows renewed buoyancy on the Railway Stocks. The speculation in Lake Shore and Chicago and Rock Island took the lead in the market today, and there was also an active business in Ohio and Mississippi, New-York Central and St. Paul, and a firm quotation for both the North-west Stocks. The movement in Rock Island may have something to do with the new turn in the affairs of the Union Pacific Road, although the Pennsylvania interest about to be taken in the latter will probably have more than one connection between Chicago and Omaha. The new arrangement will unquestionably add to the value of the Fort Wayne (leased) Road to the Pennsylvania Central.

After the late Boards, the Long Room of the Exchange closed on the following quotations, as compared with Thursday night. The stock of the Western Telegraph recovered the decline of yesterday:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 27.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	108¾	109⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	109¼	109¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	108½	108⅝
American Gold	110¾	110¾
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	64½	64½
New-York Central and Hudson	95	95¾
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	90¾	90¾
Reading Railroad	98¾	98¾
Chicago and Rock Island	107½	108⅛
North-west Common	73¾	73¾
North-west Preferred	88¾	88¾
Pacific Mail	41½	41¾
St. Paul Preferred	74½	74¾
St. Paul Common	53¾	53¾
Lake Shore	92¼	93
Ohio and Mississippi	36¾	35¾
Toledo and Wabash	51¾	51¾
Western Telegraph	47½	47
Erie	22	21¾
St. Joseph Common	37½	38¾
Union Pacific	22¼	21⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27. }

Gold receipts	$1,258,080 00
Gold payments	1,146,720 31
Gold balance	81,259,347 21
Currency receipts	1,529,454 26
Currency payments	301,096 44
Currency balance	9,268,820 52
Customs	217,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent. reg., '81	112¾	5-20 reg., '67	108¾
6 ℔ cent. coup., '81	112¾	5-20 coup., '67	108¾
5-20 reg., '62	109¼	5-20 reg., '68	108¾
5-20 coup., '62	109¼	5-20 coup., '68	108¾
5-20 reg., '64	109¼	5 ℔ cent. coup., '74	108¾
5-20 coup., '64	109¼	10-40 reg.	109¼
5-20 coup., '65	109¼	10-40 coup.	109¼
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	108¾	6's currency	110¾

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	64½	Ohio 6 ℔ cent., '81	103¾
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	64¾	Ohio 6 ℔ cent., '86	100½
Va. 6s, old	65	Ill. Canal bds., '70	100
Va. 6s, new bds.	61½	Ill. Coup. 6s, '77	100
Va. 6s, reg., old	48	Ill. Coup. 6s, '79	100
Ga. 7s, new bds.	90	Ill. War Loan	100
N. Car. 6s, old	45	Ind. 6 ℔ ct. War L.	100
N. Car. new bds.	23	Ind. 5 ℔ cent.	100
N. Car. Special Tax	18	Mich. 6 ℔ cent., '73	99
S. Car. 6s	65	Mich. 6 ℔ cent., '78	99
S. Car. new bds.	80¼	Mich. 6 ℔ cent., '83	99
S. Car. April & Oct.	80¾	Mich. 7 ℔ cent., '78	109
Missouri 6s	90½	N. Y. reg. Bounty L.	105¾
Mo. H. & St. Jo. Iss.	90½	N. Y. Coup. Bounty L.	105
Louisiana 6s	65	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '72	104
La. 6s, Levee bds.	72	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '73	104½
La. 7s, Penitentiary	72½	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '74	104
California 7s	107	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75	104
Connecticut 6s	102	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77	104
Rhode Island 6s	101¾	N. Y. 5s, Can. L., '75	100
Arkansas 6s, funded	53½	N. Y. 5s, Can. L., '74	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91½	Gt. West. 1st, '88	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	92	Gt. West. 1st, '93	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	90	Gt. West. 2d, '93	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	90	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	81½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	100	Gal. & Chi. 2d	94
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	103	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	97¾
Erie 1st, ext.	93½	Morris & Essex 1st	101½
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	94	Morris & Essex 2d	96
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	90½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	83½	N. J. Cen. 1st	108
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	79½	N. J. Cen. 2d	100
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	88	N. J. Cen. new bds.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	102½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	100
Harlem 1st	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	98
Har. Con. M. & S. F.	91	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	93½
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	117	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	95
C., B. & Q. 8 ℔ ct. 1st	103	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	96½
Mich. So. 7 ℔ ct. 2d	98	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	79
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	99½	Chi. & Alt. 1st	102
Pac. R. 7s gtd. by Mo.	96	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	96
Cen. Pac. bds.	90½	Ohio & Miss. 1st	97
U. Pac. 1st bds.	77¾	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	86
U. Pac. L'd Gr'ts 7s	70	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	92
U. Pac. Inc. 10s	67	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ ct., '75	103	St. L. & I. M. 1st	88½
Alt. & T. H. 1st	98	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	94½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	84½	Mil. & St. P. 1st	87
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	73	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	85
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	98½	Mil. & St. P. 2d	86
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	91	Marietta & Cin. 1st	94¾
Chi. & N. W. 1st	85½	Chi. & Mil. 1st	92
Cons. 7 ℔ ct. conv.	88½	Joliet & Chi. 1st	104
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	104	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	83½
Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.	93½	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	65
Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. D.	83½	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	83½
Tol. & W. 2d	85½	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	83
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	75½	Tol., P. & W. 2d	77½
Tol. & W. Cons. conv.	82¼	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	99
Han. & Naples 1st	75	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	80¾

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	133	Nassau	107
Manhattan	153	Continental	92
Mechanics'	133	Importers' & Traders'	157
Union	140	Park	150
America	142	Manuf. & Merchants'	95
City	250	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank	99
Phenix	105	Central National	103
Tradesmen's	148	Fourth National	107
Mechanics' & Traders'	127	Gold Exchange	70
National	116	Del. & Hudson Canal	118
Merchants' Exchange	100	Canton Co., Baltimore	68¾
Leather Manuf.	200	Con. Coal of Maryl'd.	31½
Commerce	117	Cum. Coal & Iron	30
Broadway	250	West. Un. Telegraph	46¾
Ocean	85¾	Quicksilver Mining	10
Mercantile	124	Quicksilver Pref.	12
American Exchange	114	Mariposa Mining	5
Chatham	152	Mariposa Pref.	9½
Bank of the Republic	113	Adams Express	66¾
Bank of N. America	101	Wells-Fargo Express	37
Hanover	103	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	2
Metropolitan	130½	American M. U. Ex.	42½
People's	137½	United States Ex.	40
Grocers'	118	Pacific Mail	41¾

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 27.

Telegraphed to Messrs. R. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	100¼	100¾
City 6s, New	100¾	101
Camden and Amboy	118	116½
Pennsylvania Central	62¾	62¾
Reading	98¾	98¾
Lehigh Valley	59¾	60
Catawissa Preferred	37½	38½
Philadelphia and Erie	27½	27¾
Northern Central	41½	41¾
Lehigh Navigation	34½	34¾
Lehigh Gold Loan		89¾

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $3,100,101; amount marketed, $3,014,368.

The old Atlantic Mutual Marine Company have issued their report for the year 1870. They had a run of bad luck at the very close of the year, but the vast amount of business, amounting in premiums actually earned and the risks marked off, during the year, to $6,302,736, enabled them to declare 35 ℔ cent. Scrip Dividend. The management have also ordered the Scrip of 1867 to be paid off, Feb. 7, together with 6 ℔ cent. Interest on all outstanding Scrip of the Company. The following is a brief summary of the present report:

Premiums on outstanding risks on 31st December, 1869		$2,155,723
Premiums, gross, 1870		5,270,690
Together		$7,426,413
Actually earned in 1870		$6,302,736
Losses of Year 1870	$2,251,560	
Return premiums and expenses of the year	1,062,284	$3,316,844
Net profits		$3,075,894

This result is exclusive of interest upon investments of previous earnings, which amount to $14,183,963, as follows:

United States and other Stocks	$8,342,740
Loans on Stocks	2,877,250
Premium Notes	2,589,016
Real Estate, Cash in Bank, &c.	372,977
Total	$14,183,963

We are advised by the Bankers of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad that the Kansas Division of the line is now completed and opened to the traffic of the public. The Bonds of the Company for the prosecution of the work further West, are advertised on another page of this paper.

The death of Mr. FRANCIS P. SAGE, one of the oldest and most estimable of the merchants connected with the Flour and Grain trade, was announced at the Produce Exchange today. Mr. SAGE died last evening, at his residence on Washington-square, in this City, after a long and severe illness. He had nearly completed his sixty-fourth year. He was well known to the members of the Produce Exchange, where he long held positions of trust involving important interests, such as that of Chairman of the Arbitration Committee. He enjoyed the unlimited confidence of his associates, who honored him as a man and as one of the representative merchants of the City. The announcement of his demise elicited a general expression of respect for his memory and of sympathy for his family. His funeral is advertised for next Monday afternoon.

The Directors of the Gebhard Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of *Five ℔ cent.*, payable, free of Government tax, Feb. 1.

The special advantages of insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America are again brought to the notice of the public, in a card which appears elsewhere, by Mr. GEORGE B. LINCOLN, Manager of the Metropolitan Agency of the Company.

The Boston *Traveller* says of the Boot and Shoe trade:

"The boot and shoe trade is much depressed at the present time. The recent failures have something to do with this, but other causes have helped to bring it about. The bulk of this trade is with the West. Early in December the Western merchants came on and ordered samples from the manufacturers in the expectation of giving large orders. The manufacturers were encouraged to work up large stocks, but unfortunately the collections of the merchants could not be made. The low price of hogs, of wheat, and of corn, and the great difficulty of marketing this produce, prevented these collections. The Western merchants have been recently here, but are buying little or nothing—in some instances merely taking samples. This caution is creditable to them, and appreciated by our jobbers."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA First Mortgage Sinking Fund Convertible Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds—the small remaining balance of the Loan for sale at 90 and accrued interest.

These Bonds return about double the rate of interest which United States Five-twenties pay, while the security is as safe and fully equal to that of any railroad bond issued. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, }
BOSTON, Jan. 16, 1871. }

☞ LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sealed proposals will be received until noon, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage of April 16, 1867.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, Feb. 2, and the accepted bids declared. JOHN DUFF, C. H. MCCORMICK. } Trustees.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale the above-named Bonds at 90. The Road is finished, and the lands that are mortgaged to secure the Bonds are selling rapidly.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

☞ INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Bonds are secured by a mortgage over 205 miles of completed railway, from Indianapolis, Ind., west to Pekin, Ill., which has a large equipment and is doing a large and rapidly increasing business. The Road connects with most of the leading lines to the Atlantic and Pacific, making a central trunk route from ocean to ocean over sixty miles shorter than any other route.

The Bonds have nearly all been marketed during construction. The few remaining we offer at 82½ and interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1871.

☞ THE COUPONS FROM THE FIRST Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds of the Southern Central Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Wm. Alley & Co., Nos. 19 and 21 Nassau-st.

W. H. SEWARD, Jr., Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE.—The Coupons maturing Feb. 1, prox., of the Bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company will be paid at our office on and after that date.

HENRY H. BOODY, Treasurer, 12 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 27, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	7	Hops, bales	33
Bees-wax, pkgs.	7	Hides, No.	1,[illegible]
Cotton, bales	4,329	Leather, sides	3,[illegible]
Cotton-seed Meal, bags	197	Spirits Turp., bbls.	138
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	48	Butter, pkgs.	1,321
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	15	Dead Hogs, No.	735
Eggs, bbls.	136	Pork, bbls.	75
Flour, bbls.	1,800	Lard, tcs.	408
Wheat, bushels	3,000	Cut-meats, pkgs.	215
Corn, bushels	3,000	Tallow, pkgs.	30
Grass-seed, bushels	1,152	Grease, pkgs.	20
Corn-meal, bags	300	Pea-nuts, bags	30
B. E. Peas, bags	25	Tobacco, hhds.	8
Beans, bushels	681	Tobacco, bales and cs.	376
B. W. Flour, pkgs.	40	Whisky, bbls.	323

ASHES—Pots continue quiet but steady at $6 75@$7 25; Pearls very dull at $8 75@$9 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—There has been a fair inquiry noted for most kinds at well-supported prices. Sales have been reported here of 2,000 bags Laguayra, by the *Thomas Dallett*, on private terms; 2,171 bags Maracaibo, by the *Ida* & *Laura Pride*, at about 15½c., gold; 300 bags Rio, in bond, at 12¼c., gold and 400 bales Mexican, on private terms. Also, in Baltimore, 1,200 bags Rio, of an old importation, held on speculative account, at 11¾c., gold, ℔ lb., in bond. And at New-Orleans, sales to the amount of 3,400 bags Rio, on private terms. We quote: Java at 17½c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14¼c.@15¼c.; Rio, 10c.@16c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@14½c.; Singapore, 16c.@17c.; Costa Rica, 13¼c.@16c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13¼c.@16c.; Ceara, 16c.@18c.; San Domingo, in bond, 14c.@9c., gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been less sought after at a shade lower prices, closing in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,033 bales for early delivery, including 2,305 bales to shippers, 577 bales to spinners, and 61 bales to speculators. Also, 12,250 bales for forward delivery, basis of Low Middling, including less evening, for January, 200 bales at 15 1-16c., 200 bales at 15⅛c.; February, 100 bales at 15⅛c., 500 bales at 15¼c.; March, 600 bales at 15 9-16c., 700 bales at 15⅝c.; April, 100 bales at 15¾c., 100 bales at 15 11-16c.; May, 100 bales at 15¾c. free on board at Galveston, 200 bales on private terms. Exchanges—¼c. paid to exchange 300 bales January for March; 1-16c. paid to exchange 300 bales January for 800 bales February. And today, for January, 200 bales at 15 3-16c., 400 bales at 15¼c.; February, 300 bales at 15 5-16c., 1,300 bales at 15½c., 900 bales at 15 7-16c., 100 bales at 15¼c.; March, 200 bales at 15 9-16c., 2,200 bales at 15⅝c., 100 bales at 15 7-16c.; April, 300 bales at 15¾c.; May, 300 bales at 15⅞c. Free on board at Baltimore, 100 bales on private terms; free on board at Charleston, 300 bales on private terms; free on board at Mobile, 500 bales at 14¼c.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¾	13¾	13¾	14⅛
Good Ordinary	14⅝	14¾	15	15⅛
Low Middling	15¼	15⅜	15½	15⅝
Middling	15⅞	16	16⅛	16¼
Good Middling	16⅜	16½	16⅞	17⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port. — Bales.

Receipts thus far this week	28,163
Receipts last week	31,573
Receipts the preceding week	27,313
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	830,375
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	730,048
Receipts preceding year	635,420
Exports since our last	16,[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1	305,[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	420,063
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	332,867
Estimated stock here	77,500

DRY GOODS—Business has been seriously impeded by the stormy weather, but values have been well supported in all lines, on a comparatively moderate offering of seasonable stocks.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been slow of sale, since our last, and the tendency of prices has been in favor of buyers, though the principal holders have been unwilling to make important concessions. Sales have been reported since our last, of 9,800 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 80@$6 20, very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 50@$6 90, chiefly at $6 75@$6 85; very good to fancy, $6 90@$7 15; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 50@$6 90; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 85@$7 15 ℔ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℔ bbl.	$5 00	@$5 75
Sour Flour	5 20	@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	5 80	@ 6 20
Extra State	6 50	@ 7 15
Extra City, shipping brands	6 50	@ 6 80
Extra Genesee	7 20	@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 85	@ 7 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 20	@ 8 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 50	@ 6 90
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 00	@ 8 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 90	@ 9 50

Southern Flour continues quiet at about former rates; sales reported since our last of 750 bbls., in lots, at $6 20@$7 10 for poor to good, and $7 10@$9 50 for good to very choice Extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at $4 25@$5 80, for very inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales, 225 bbls. Corn-meal has been in moderate request and quoted higher, at $3 80@$4 25 for Yellow and White Western, $3 90@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 50@$4 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been in demand at steady prices. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$6 20	@$7 10
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra	7 10	@ 9 50
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 25	@ 5 80
Corn-meal, poor to very choice	3 80	@ 4 75
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 00	@ 22 00

GRAIN—There was a sharp revival of the speculative activity in prime samples of new crop Spring Wheat, and free purchases were made, mainly on Western account, at decidedly better and quite buoyant prices, the business having been chiefly in new crop No. 1 Spring, in store and afloat, at $1 54@$1 56, closing strong, with $1 55 bid for this best samples, of which the offering was very limited. In other grades of Spring the dealings were unimportant at the improved figures. The export call was light, as shippers were not disposed to operate at the current rates. The milling inquiry was moderate, and mostly for the better grades of Amber Western and of White Wheat at firmer prices. The general market closed with an upward tendency as to values, on much reduced offerings of prime stock. The bulk of the supply of the better grades of Spring Wheat is now under speculative control and held with much confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 133,000 bushels, in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 58@$1 75; Red and Amber Western at $1 54@$1 60; No. 1 Spring, $1 54; and $1 55 was asked; No. 2 do., $1 54@$1 55, in store; Old Spring at $1 48@[illegible]; White Genesee at $1 80@$1 85; Red and Amber State at $1 58@$1 60; New Red and Amber Southern at $1 58@$1 65; White Southern nominally at $1 60@$1 85, ℔ bushel. Corn has been in moderate demand, partly for export, opening heavily, but closing with rather more steadiness. The offerings have not been large. The difficulty of making prompt deliveries, because of the ice in the harbor, and the mounds of snow in the streets, operated against free dealings. Sales have been reported since our last of 38,500 bushels at 81c.@84¼c., chiefly at 83c.@84c., for new Mixed Western; 85c.@87c. for Yellow Western, Jersey and Southern; 83c.@85c. for White do.; 78c.@81c. for odd lots from track in poor condition, ℔ bushel. Rye continues inactive and nominal at from $1 05@$1 15 for Western and State, ℔ bushel. Barley continues quiet at unchanged rates. Barley-malt has been neglected and nominal. Oats have been in rather better request mostly for trade purposes, at steadier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 52,000 bushels at 60c.@65¼c., as the nominal extremes for inferior to very choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 63½c., for new Mixed Western, in store; 64c. for do. afloat; 63c.@64¼c. for State; 60c.@62c. for Jersey; 63¼c.@64c. in store, and 64½c.@65¼c. afloat, for new White Ohio, ℔ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Continue dull and nominal at 17¼c.@18c., and 19c.@20c., respectively.

HAY—Bale Hay has been salable and steady at $1 20 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 35 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw continues in light demand at 80c.@$1 20 for short and Long Rye, ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—There has been some inquiry for Manila, which has been quoted at 10¼c., gold, ℔ lb., and 1,000 bales on private terms. Jute has been in request, with sales reported of 800 bales at Boston at 5¾c., currency, and 200 bales, also at Boston, for the New-York market, at 6¼c., gold, ℔ lb. Other kinds have been dull at nominally unchanged prices.

HOPS—The demand has been limited for all kinds within a range from 8c.@14c. for crop of 1870, at 6c.@8c. for Yearlings, 1c.@3c. for older growth, and 3c.@12½c. for California, ℔ lb. Receipts, 33 bales; exports, — bales.

LEATHER—Has been lightly dealt in, on the basis of previous quotations, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 26c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all lands and weights, 22c.@26c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@33c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@38c.; Union, Cropped, Middle, 38c.@40c.; Union, Cropped, Light, 38c.@40c.; Union, Bellies, 18c.@21c.; Oak, Rough, Heavy, 35c.@38c.; Oak, Rough, Middle, 32c.@38c.; Oak, Rough, Light, 32c.@36c.; Southern, Rough, all weights, 27c.@30c., ℔ lb.

METALS—Apart from sales, in lots, of 150,000 lbs. Ingot Copper, on the basis of 21½c.@21¾c. ℔ lb., showing an easier market, the business in all kinds has been very limited, without indicating any material alteration in values.

MOLASSES—There has been a moderate inquiry for New-Orleans, of which 420 bbls. have been reported sold, partly at auction, at from 55c.@75c. ℔ gallon. Other kinds dull and unsettled. We quote: Porto Rico nominally at from 30c.@58c.; Cuba at 28c.@38c.; English Islands, 35c.@48c.; New-Orleans at from 55c.@72c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted steady in price, with a fair inquiry noted and quite limited offerings. Sales have been reported of 700 bbls. Strained, part at $2 35; and 3,000 bbls. do., February delivery at Wilmington, at $1 87½, free on board. Tar has been dull at old figures. Crude Turpentine neglected and nominal. Spirits Turpentine has been in slack request on the basis of 48c. for merchantable from dock. Sales, 140 bbls.; receipts, 128 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 48c.@48½c., as to promes, ℔ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 30@$8 ℔ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 50@$3 50. Pitch, $2 25 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Trade continues slow; values wholly unchanged.

PETROLEUM—The firmness of holders of Crude in bulk, in view of the light supply available for prompt delivery, operates against free dealing. The current quotation is 15c. ℔ gallon. Some 600 bbls. have been placed in job lots at irregular figures. Shipping Crude has been very quiet at 18½c.@18¾c. here, and 18c. at Philadelphia. The receipts at Philadelphia were 299 bbls. today, and 1,103 bbls. for the week. At the Creek business was again active, on the basis of $4 20@$4 25 on the Upper, $4 30@$4 45, chiefly at $4 40 on the Lower Roads, early deliveries. Sales were reported of equal to 5,800 bbls. Lower Road delivery, at $4 40 per bbl.; also 2,500 bbls. same delivery, first six months, seller's option, at about $4 ℔ bbl., which price was bid at the close. Refined Oil has been less active; the advanced prices claimed by holders checking operations. For Standard White in the local market, the bids were generally on the basis of 24¼c., with 25½c. asked. A cargo was sold late yesterday at 24¾c. ℔ gallon, early delivery, for export. Some 3,000 bbls., have been sold for March, April and May deliveries at 26c. ℔ gallon. At Philadelphia, sales were reported of 1,000 bbls. Standard White for early delivery, at 24⅜c.; 2,000 bbls. do., first half of February, at 24½c.; 1,000 bbls. do., February and March, on private terms, and 4,500 bbls. do., February, March and April, at 25¼c. ℔ gallon. The day's receipts there were 1,460 bbls., and for the week 2,945 bbls. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in better request, and quoted stronger at from 30c.@32c. for prompt delivery ℔ gallon. Sales have been reported of 3,500 cases within the range. Naphtha has been more sought after at 9½c. in shipping order, 15c. in cases, with sales of 1,500 cases, and 14¼c.@14¾c., in bulk, ℔ gallon. The Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning says: "Two ships and three barks cleared from this port during the past week with 1,236,137 gallons of Refined Petroleum. The exports since the first of the month amount to 1,880,425 gallons, an increase compared with the same period in 1870. Three ships, four barks and one brig are now loading. The stock of Petroleum on hand at the principal shipping points in this city reached to 37,000 bbls."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been comparatively dull, today, and prices, though not altered materially, have shown less buoyancy. The offerings have been on a restricted scale. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 575 bbls., chiefly at $22 for New Mess; $22 for Old Mess; $19 50@$20 for new Prime to Extra Prime; $21 50@$22 for Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. For forward delivery there was a less active inquiry noted, on the basis of $22 for Western Mess, seller February and March. Sales since our last, 1,350 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been very quiet at, however, firmer prices. We now quote the range as 9¼c.@9¾c. for Western, and 10½c.@11¼c. for City. Cut-meats have been in less demand at previous rates; sales have been reported of equal to 250 pkgs. at 9c.@14c. for Pickled Hams, and 8¼c.@9c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon has been in less request, but quoted firm. Lard has attracted less attention, and has been quoted a shade cheaper. Sales have been reported since our last of 520 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 12½c.@13⅛c. for poor, No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle rendered, chiefly at 12¾c.@13c. for prime Western Steam, and 13⅛c.@13¼c. for City, ℔ lb. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 500 tcs. prime Western Steam, including seller February on private terms, and seller April at 13⅛c., ℔ lb. Beef has been in demand at about previous figures. Sales have been reported of 160 bbls., at $10@$12 50 for Plain Mess; $13@$15 50 for Extra, ℔ bbl. Tierce Beef has been inactive but firm at $17@$22 for Prime Mess; $23@$25 50 for India Mess, ℔ tierce. Beef Hams have been in good demand, at $28@$31 for large and job lots, ℔ bbl.; sales, 725 tcs. and bbls. Butter continues in moderate request at steady prices. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 12c.@40c.; and Western, inferior to fancy, 12c.@30c.; the day's receipts were 1,321 pkgs. Cheese rules quite dull at from 8c.@15¼c., as extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been — boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail thus:

BUTTER.

Chenango, Sussex and Orange County Dairies, firkins, ℔ lb.	35@40
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County Dairies, firkins, ℔ lb.	33@35
Broome, Steuben and Cortland County Dairies, firkins, ℔ lb.	30@33
Cattaraugus and Yates County Dairies, firkins, ℔ lb.	28@32
Common to fair State Dairies, firkins, ℔ lb.	20@28
State, half-firkin tubs, extra, ℔ lb.	35@40
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb.	28@33
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego Counties, ℔ lb.	28@30
Welsh tubs, fair to good, State, ℔ lb.	20@28
State, Jersey and Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ℔ lb.	35@40
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, good to prime, ℔ lb.	28@33
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb.	18@22
Western Reserve, firkins, good to prime, ℔ lb.	20@28
Michigan and Indiana, firkins, good to prime, ℔ lb.	20@25
Chicago and North-west, firkins, good to prime, ℔ lb.	18@22
Ordinary Western, firkins, good to prime, ℔ lb.	14@18
Common and White, Western and State Stock, ℔ lb.	12@16
Canada, fair to prime, ℔ lb.	20@28
Roll Butter, prime, ℔ lb.	25@30
Roll Butter, ordinary, ℔ lb.	18@22

CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ℔ lb.	14¾@15¼
State Factories, fair to good, ℔ lb.	13½@14½
State Factories, ordinary, ℔ lb.	12½@13¼
State Factories, skimmed, ℔ lb.	5 @12
State Farm Dairies, extra, ℔ lb.	13½@14
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ℔ lb.	12½@13½
Western, fair to good, ℔ lb.	12 @13½
Western, ordinary, ℔ lb.	8 @11

RICE—The market has been quiet, but firm. Carolina, $7 37½@$8; Rangoon, $7, currency, ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover has been in fair request, mainly for export, at 11¼c.@11¾c. for prime to choice ℔ lb.; sales 970 bags. Timothy has been selling in lots at $5@$5 25 ℔ bushel. Calcutta Linseed rules quiet. The last sale was of 2,000 bags, to arrive by the ship *Fortuna*, at $2 12½ ℔ bushel of 56 lbs.

SOAP—Continues in request at uniform rates, including Castile at 10¼c.@10½c.; Colgate's Pale, 8c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1 at 6¼c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been held firmly, but have been without activity; sales, 225 hhds. Cuba, Martinique, New-Orleans and Demerara at from 9¼c.@11⅛c., and 82 hhds. New-Orleans at auction, at 9c.@10c. ℔ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9½c.@9¾c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9⅞c.@10¾c. Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9¾c.@11¼c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Refined have been rather quiet at from 11¾c.@14¼c. ℔ lb. The current quotations for Hards were 14¼c.@14¾c.; A's, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; B's, 12½c.@12⅝c.; Extra C's, 12¼c.@12⅜c., and Yellow, 11¼c.@12¼c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported since our last of 52,000 lbs. Tallow at 8¾c.@9c., chiefly at 8⅞c.@9c., for prime; also 15,500 lbs. Stearine at 13¼c.@13¾c., and small lots of Grease at 8c.@10c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Trade has been quiet since our last at unchanged prices. Sales, 340 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@15c.; 60 cases Massachusetts at 22c.; 240 cases Pennsylvania at 20c., and 200 bales Havana at 85c.@$1 05 ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet but steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 300 bbls., in small lots, at 93c. for iron-bound pkgs., ℔ gallon. Receipts, 323 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been quoted firm, with a less urgent offering of room, but the inquiry has been limited, in most instances. There has been some increase of the demand for grain room, both way and charter, with the advantage, as to rates, in favor of ship-owners. The Cotton, Petroleum and Provision movements have been on a restricted scale, but at uniform figures. There has been a moderate call for Resin room at steady rates. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,000 bales Cotton, at 5-16d.@¾d. by steam, and ¼d.@5-16d. by sail, ℔ lb.; 40,000 bushels Wheat and Corn, at 9¼d. by steam, and 8¼d. by sail, ℔ bushel; 100 boxes Bacon, 120 tcs. Lard and 200 bags Clover-seed, by steam, at 35s.@40s. ℔ ton. For London, 1,600 bbls. Flour, by sail, part at 3s. ℔ bbl. For Glasgow, 7,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 9¼d. ℔ bushel. For Cork and orders, a British bark, of 400 tons register, with about 3,600 quarters Grain, reported at 6s. 3d. ℔ quarter. For Amsterdam, a British ship of 800 tons register, with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 10½d. ℔ bbl. For Rotterdam, 3,000 bbls. Resin at 3s. 3d. ℔ 280 lbs. For the Mediterranean and back, a Norwegian bark, of 320 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms, and reported equal to 2,800 bbls. Petroleum out, also on terms not incorrect. For Gibraltar and orders, a bark, with a cargo of Petroleum, in cases, (some 14,000 cases,) rumored on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 27, 1871.

Trade in Live Stock is still quite small; owing to the non-arrival of cattle trains there are in fact scarce any animals for sale. Prices, nevertheless, are steady at last Monday's rates, as large numbers of cattle-trains are known to be on the road eastward, from Chicago, Harrisburg and Pittsburg. Horned Cattle sold from 13c.@16c. ℔ lb., medium grades, weights from 6½ cwt. to 8 cwt. Sheep, in small lots, sold from 5c.@7c. ℔ lb. Veals not quoted. Hogs brisk, as follows: Heavy Hogs, 10c.@10¼c. ℔ lb.; medium weight Hogs from 11c.@11¼c. ℔ lb. Bacon Pigs under 100 weight 10c. ℔ lb., supplies light. These quotations are City Dressed. The markets closed firm.

SALES TODAY.

CONEY & MCPHERSON sold for selves 28 Steers, Virginians, coarse cattle, from 13c.@14c. ℔ lb., weight, 6 cwt. E. MOSES sold for J. L. SHAMBAUGH 18 Steers, Illinois, common cattle, from 13¼c.@15c. ℔ lb., weight, 6¼ cwt. Strong.

Communipaw Sheep Market.—KAHN & HOFFMAN sold 260 Sheep, weight ℔ head 72 lbs., at 5¼c. ℔ lb.; 37 Jersey Sheep, average weight ℔ head 80 lbs., at 6½c. ℔ lb.; 100 Jersey Sheep, average weight 85 lbs. ℔ head, at 6¼c. ℔ lb.

J. N. PIDCOCK sold 312 Ohio Sheep, poor quality, weight 18,070 lbs., at 5c. ℔ lb.; 226 Sheep, mixed Indianas and Ohios, weight 16,180 lbs., at 5¼c. ℔ lb.; 268 Ohio Sheep, weight 21,940 lbs., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 146 Ohio Sheep, weight 14,010 lbs., at 7c. ℔ lb.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw yards yesterday, 68 head horned Cattle, 511 Hogs, 1,322 Sheep. Due for this day and to be on to-morrow's market, 30 cars of horned Cattle, 10 cars of Sheep, 5 cars of Hogs.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 28, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. THE POOR GENTLEMAN. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, George Clarke, Fisher, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Sefton, and others. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock. OURS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 24th-st., near Broadway. SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, near Houston-st. WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 6th-av., corner 23d-st. THE MARBLE HEART. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Anderson, and Miss Pateman. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock—RICHELIEU.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, near Prince-st. THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. 8th-av., corner 23d-st. MATINEE at 1 o'clock—Li Briganda, &c. Leading characters by Mlle. Celine Montaland and Mlle. Silee Persini.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE. Broadway, near Washington-place. HUNTED DOWN. Leading character by Miss Laura Keene. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

STADT THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. FAUST. Leading character by Mme. Seebach.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner 30th-st. DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., between 3d and 3d avs. GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES. MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL. 14th-st., near 4th-av. GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERT. Artists: Miss Anna Mehlig, S. B. Mills, and orchestra, under the direction of Theodore Thomas. MATINEE at 2 o'clock — PIANO-FORTE RECITAL. Artists: Miss Marie Krebs, and Messrs. Candidus and Kopta.

ASSOCIATION HALL. 23d-st., corner 4th-av. MATINEE at 3 o'clock—POPULAR CONCERT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Montague-st., near Court-st. CONCERT OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN. Orange-st., near Hicks-st. AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock—ORGAN CONCERT.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 23d-st., corner 4th-av. EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY. 3d-av., corner 6th-st. PROMENADE CONCERT.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 24 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av., and at No. 49 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 8 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notes.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The situation at Paris was still the absorbing topic, and was still undetermined at the date of the latest dispatches. M. GUIZOT has addressed a letter to Mr. GLADSTONE on the question of peace, and urging at least a protest in favor of peace, which, in his belief, would not be in vain. There was nothing known at the German Legation in London, on the afternoon of the 26th, as to whether Paris had capitulated. An unofficial, but trustworthy statement is made that the Germans will insist on the unconditional surrender of the city, with all its forts and defenses. The Emperor WILLIAM is said to have telegraphed to Berlin that he expects the capitulation momentarily, and that he will soon return to Berlin. The statement that Count BISMARCK had agreed on terms with NAPOLEON is declared to be unfounded. JULES FAVRE returned from Versailles to Paris on Wednesday. The bombardment continues. The force of the French in the recent sortie is officially stated at 100,000. A fine of 10,000,000 francs has been imposed on the citizens of Nancy and the surrounding district as a penalty for the destruction of the railroad bridge near Toul, and will be enforced with severe punishments and confiscation. The Germans are in force between Brienne and Grenville, near Havre. The German loss at St. Quentin was 94 officers and 3,000 men. The Germans have resumed preparations for the siege of Cambrai. Bordeaux dispatches represent that the French have withdrawn from the vicinity of Dijon, but considerable forces are hurrying to the East since the battles near Belfort. BOURBAKI has secured the rear of his army against the advancing enemy. The Swiss frontier is guarded by French pickets, to prevent egress from France. The Germans have stormed Grayroche.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Anglo-American Committee in London publish a report on the fishery question, and other points of difference between the United States and Great Britain. While the conclusions are somewhat unfavorable to the Americans, the Canadian pretensions on the question of headland are held to be unfounded....The ship *Marion Emerson*, from Savannah, with cotton, was burning at her dock in Bremerhaven, on the 26th inst., with a prospect of total destruction....The recent reported instructions to the Austrian representative in the London Conference are officially denied.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Advices from South America to Jan. 6 have been received by way of Lisbon. An English bark, the *Bernae*, was wrecked midway between Montevideo and Santos recently, and thirty-five lives lost. The revolutionists had suffered a defeat near Montevideo. The revolution in Entre Rios was extending to the surrounding provinces....The Brazilian Government has extended to the end of this year the privilege enjoyed by foreign vessels of trading between Brazilian ports. The interest on Brazilian bonds has been reduced one-half of one per centum.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, petitions were presented for and against bridging the Ohio, and in favor of admitting salt free of duty. The Sprague Investigating Committee were empowered to send for persons and papers. A joint resolution, appointing Gen. SHERMAN a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, was passed. The bill proposing abbreviations in legislative forms was passed. The remainder of the session was mainly given to the Civil Service Reform bill, when Mr. SCHURZ made a long speech. The Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House, after disposing of some private bills, the Indian Appropriation bill was passed. Mr. HOOPER raised a question of privilege on the Income Tax Repeal bill from the Senate, that the Constitution required that all measures to raise money should originate in the House. After some debate, the Speaker ruled the question well taken, the objection having been made that the bill only repealed an act to raise money. The previous question was moved, and Mr. HOOPER's resolution was adopted. An evening session was held, which was devoted to debate on the San Domingo question, Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, being the chief speaker. The House adjourned at 9½ P. M.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate was one amending the act of the law of 1867 for the protection of persons traveling on the Fourth-avenue Railroad, and another amending the law of divorce by striking out the words "for some cause other than the adultery of such person." A resolution was adopted calling for information as to the amount of money borrowed to pay the expenses of the canals, of whom borrowed, and the rate of interest. The bill requiring the Union Ferry Company to run additional boats was passed. The Senate adjourned until Monday evening. In the Assembly a bill was introduced to supply Yonkers with pure water. The resolution requiring the Attorney-General to prosecute railroad corporations who fail to make reports was adopted. A motion requiring the Election Committee to report on the Twombly case on Tuesday went over, a member rising to debate. The House adjourned until Monday evening.

GENERAL.

The billiard match in San Francisco between DION and DEERY for $1,000 a side, French caroms, DION to score 600 and DEERY 500, was won by the latter, who scored his 500, while DION only made 477.

The Republicans of California contemplate bringing forward A. SELIGMAN, a banker, for Governor.

A person employed to "write up" the Magdalena Bay colonization scheme in California, now pronounces it as an unmitigated fraud and criminal imposition on emigrants.

The Metropolitan Horse Railroad Company of Boston, indicted for running over and killing a little girl, through the carelessness of the driver, were yesterday found guilty. An appeal to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts was taken.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives, yesterday, reduced the appropriation for the support of the State Constabulary from $150,000 to $80,000.

In the Criminal Court in Washington, yesterday, after the examination of a few witnesses, Representative BUTLER, of Tennessee, was acquitted of the alleged forgery, the Court stating that there was not the slightest foundation for the prosecution.

The Mansion House, at Hull, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Thursday night, with $10,000 worth of furniture.

Gov. BROWN, of Missouri, sent a Message to the Legislature recommending modifications in the Divorce laws and making adultery a penal offense; also the establishment of a House of Refuge for juvenile criminals, and other reforms.

The Cunard steam-ship *Batavia*, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston yesterday, at noon.

In the United States District Court, in Richmond, Va., yesterday, KATIE CUMMINGS, colored, who was sent South as a teacher by a benevolent society in New-York, obtained a verdict for $1,100 damages from the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company for ejecting her from a train at Alexandria because she, having a first-class ticket, refused to go in the colored people's car.

The Grand Jury at Albany, yesterday, indicted JOHN J. FILKINS for entering and robbing the car of the express company.

Col. G. J. YOUNG, member of the Ohio House of Representatives from Columbiana County, and editor of the *Buckeye State*, died suddenly, yesterday afternoon, as he entered the State House at Columbus, after dinner, of hemorrhage of the lungs.

All the members of the Cabinet, excepting Mr. CRESWELL, were present at the regular session yesterday. Secretary FISH explained at the meeting that he had received no official dispatches from Minister WASHBURNE, which would probably, have been at hand had the surrender of Paris been communicated.

PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, Assessor of the Fourth District of New-York, has been retained as Assessor of the consolidated Fourth and Sixth Districts, in place of MAX WEBER, appointed Supervisor.

The Committee of the Virginia Legislature agreed, yesterday, that of the agricultural land savings fund one-third should go to the colored people's college, and the remainder to the two State colleges.

The steam-ship *Missouri*, from Havana Jan. 20, reached this port yesterday. Purser HEMPSTEAD has our thanks for courtesies.

The managers of the prize distribution scheme for the benefit of the Home for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, announce that on account of the stormy weather for the past few days, they are compelled to postpone the drawing until Wednesday evening next, the 31st inst.

A Republican and His Newspaper.

As we anticipated, Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS dare not deny, through his paper, the New-York *Sun*, that he stood over the polls at the election last November, and took at least *three hundred* Republican tickets from the hands of voters, and gave them the Tammany ticket instead. He also cannot deny that he spent *six hours* only in going over the City accounts, and that he afterward begged of us to spare him for the folly into which he had been led by his "friends." Upon these charges he is as silent as the *Sun* itself is compelled to be when it is accused of taking bribes from TWEED and FISK, and generally of selling its columns to anybody who is foolish enough to pay its own price for them.

Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS has now placed himself in a position which very few men of any pretensions to respectability would care to hold. He has shown that he can control the *Sun* sufficiently to get it to come forward to defend himself and slander President GRANT. If he can order an article to be written for the *Sun*, his power must be sufficient to order certain articles *not* to be written. Surely he will not pretend that his influence as a proprietor of the *Sun* is less than that of JAMES FISK, Jr., who is only one of the bribers of the *Sun*? JAMES FISK, Jr., has power to suppress an entire edition of the *Sun*, and get an article canceled which was unfavorable to a certain plot he had in hand. Now, Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS has shown us that he can, at least, do as much as that.

In the very article which Mr. ROBERTS caused to be published on Thursday as a defense of himself, the President is again attacked with great coarseness and violence. The writer, after much abuse, asked, "What does Mr. ROBERTS, or any other original Republican of New-York, owe to Gen. GRANT?" If this question was not actually put by Mr. ROBERTS, it was evidently put in his name and with his authority. Everybody who looks at Mr. ROBERTS' newspaper knows that the President is systematically attacked in it in a manner which is a disgrace to journalism, and an outrage upon common decency. The President is a public man, and is justly amenable to criticism. But the attacks of the *Sun* are not in any sense "criticism"—they are slanders of the basest and meanest type. The President's wife, his children, all his kinsfolk, are alike assailed with unmanly insults and detraction. Men like Judge BARNARD and JAMES FISK, Jr., are held up as models of purity and honor, while every decent man is assailed. Does Mr. ROBERTS ever ask himself what can be the natural effect of such a course as this? Is he ignorant of the fact that it creates a feeling of disgust in the public mind toward the paper which is guilty of it? What harm has the *Sun* done to Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS by calling him a "bribe-taker," and mumbling its toothless slanders about him from month to month and year to year? When once a paper is known to be corrupt, its influence is gone. Writers who have been caught with bribes in their hands attack men of good character, and what is the consequence? The public, which is just toward all, sets them down as liars as well as knaves.

Since Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS is at least partly responsible for the *Sun's* attacks on the President, perhaps he has also something to do with its wholesale calumniations of private character. How much, for instance, had he to do with that monstrous assault on Mr. EATON, which the *Sun* made some time ago? An estimable gentleman was struck down by an assassin, almost at his own door-step, and has never been the same man since. The *Sun* came out a few days afterward and declared that Mr. EATON had not been attacked at all, but was drunk and fell down. Was there not one universal sentiment throughout the community in reference to that infamous charge? Did not everybody feel and say that the writer in the *Sun* was as great a coward as the assassin who slunk behind Mr. EATON to earn the wages of blood? Somebody must have prompted the *Sun* to attack Mr. EATON in that way. It never defames or defends without substantial reasons, as Mr. FISK and Mr. TWEED have found out to their cost.

If Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS wishes to make war upon the President, let him do it like a man, and not strike at him with the weapon of hired bravos. The *Sun* has proved over and over again that not a word that it says is to be believed on any subject. It invents all kinds of falsehoods, and thinks it has made them truth by repeating them like a parrot—just as the person in FOOTE's old comedy told his lies so often that at last he really believed them himself. But when such a man's character is well known, his capacity for inflicting injury is gone. Since, then, the *Sun* cannot materially help Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS in his warfare against the President, but can do very serious injury to Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS himself,—who cannot afford to be identified with the *Sun*, any more than he could go into partnership with Dr. WOLFF, or "Look-up-Evans," or Reddy the Blacksmith—had he not better let his black-mailers go about their work in their own way? We give him this advice without putting him to the trouble of coming to us for it.

What Will Become of France?

The future of France must look dark indeed, even to her warmest admirers. BISMARCK is as merciless in his diplomacy as MOLTKE in his strategy. He is perfectly capable of carrying out his threat to JULES FAVRE and bringing back NAPOLEON, for the sake of setting up some authority to patch up a peace with. Then, having secured his indemnity—or its pledge—and the territory demanded, he would leave France with perfect indifference as to civil war breaking out between Republicans and Imperialists. The knowledge of the German statesman's cold-blooded resolution and tenacity of will, may indeed alarm the French Republican leader, and thus the threat secure its object. For certainly the restoration of the BONAPARTES would be a very unpopular act in Germany, and disagreeable to the Hohenzollern, who have never forgotten the years of humiliation under the First NAPOLEON. Nothing would justify it to Germany but inexorable necessity. And yet, if the irresponsible dictators, who now control France refuse to call a National Assembly, and prefer a desperate and disastrous struggle for the sake of their own personal interests, it is difficult to see what the German Emperor is to do to get out of the scrape but to set up a Government, make a peace which undoubtedly a majority of the French people are sighing for, gather the spoils of war, and go home. The unscrupulous Prussian statesman and the pious Emperor would justify themselves by the excuse that they were not responsible for the inability of their adversary to govern himself; that they were indifferent whether the governing authority of France was a Republican Ministry or an Emperor, provided it represented the nation, and all they did was to restore to the country what it called for—a regular and responsible Government.

What the chances of NAPOLEON would be now throughout France it is difficult to say. The current opinion of travelers and correspondents is that the peasantry associate the last few terrible months of havoc, plunder, sorrow, and disgrace solely with the Republic. On the innocent Republic will undoubtedly fall the shame of the capitulation of Paris and the utter defeat of France. The French peasantry do not reason. They will feel that for twenty years under the Empire they had peace and prosperity; that railroads were built, commerce increased, and that conscription was not onerous under NAPOLEON. They saw France prosperous and rich. The short campaign of the Empire they have forgotten. Its defeat they may attribute to the corruption of the officials. But the few months of Republican rule have seen an utter disorganization of the nation, leaders without brains, and soldiers without courage, the beautiful fields trampled into quagmires by hostile armies, the cattle and produce plundered, farm-houses burned, constant defeat and losses, and the end—the surrender of their capital and the conquest of France. It is not in the nature of such an ignorant class as the French peasantry, not to attribute all this, or at least to associate it, with Republican administration. The final disgrace of France, in the minds of the masses, will always cling to the Republic.

On the other hand, the Emperor will bring back peace and order. The "Reds," whom the peasantry and the bourgeois dread more than they do the Prussians, will be kept under stern control. Three hundred thousand Imperialists will return with him; perhaps to form another standing army. It is true NAPOLEON's prestige is gone both with the soldiers and the people, yet a Pretorian guard, holding up an Emperor on one side, and keeping down anarchy on the other, may keep him on the throne for some years.

The Empress, too, has shown herself in misfortune worthy of her dignity, and mindful of France: a fact the people are not likely to forget. The calamities of the French nation, moreover, must arouse their religious sentiment, and that means—as has often been said—the restoration of priestly authority. The priests of France are, of course, warm supporters of the Empress and her son. These certainly are favorable chances for Imperialism. On the other side, however, are all the modern forces of society; the aspirations for liberty, the contempt and hatred aroused in thinking minds for personal government, the desire of the best intellects and noblest characters of France for a government resting on law and constitution, the conviction through the civilized world that Imperialism and its great supporters, the BONAPARTES, have been tried and found wanting. There is a powerful, thoughtful, and influential party in France in favor of a constitutional monarchy, to be governed by some such Princes as those of the ORLEANS family. There is still another vigorous party for a Republic, and these, after the capitulation of Paris, will hold the sinews of war, and will be led by desperate and ambitious men. Yet another and smaller faction demand a socialistic Republic. All these parties and factions hate and despise NAPOLEON, and will oppose his restoration to "the bitter end." They equally also hate one another. And the withdrawal of the Prussians will be a signal of such explosions of these toward one another, and such bloody and embittered internal feuds, as must sicken the heart to contemplate, and discourage every friend of humanity.

American and English Yachts.

Various ship-yards in the vicinity of this City and elsewhere furnish proof that American yachtsmen do not propose to rest on the laurels they won last year from the *Cambria*. Next Summer Mr. ASHBURY proposes again to visit us in a new yacht, and he will then have the pleasure of sailing not only against his former victors, but also against several vessels which are now on the stocks.

The owner of the *Cambria* recently made some curious statements in an after-dinner speech at Manchester, England, but he will not find, when he comes here again, that even ill-advised remarks have injured him seriously with our people. The curious feature of Mr. ASHBURY's speech is its perversions of facts. His announcement that the *Cambria*, during her stay in our waters, won eight races, was, we are told, received with great applause. And well it might be, for with the exception of the ocean race and the match with the *Idler*, in which that vessel was disabled, the English yacht won neither cups nor races here, and in most of her encounters was not even fortunate enough to make a good second.

The easy defeat of the *Cambria* by the *Sappho* in various matches in British waters was not calculated to inspire yachtsmen here with great respect for the sailing qualities of that English craft, but when she beat the *Dauntless*, one of our best and swiftest yachts, in the race across the ocean, many began to think we had underrated her capabilities. In all subsequent encounters Mr. ASHBURY, so to speak, came up smiling to the scratch at the commencement, but, with a single exception, he did not smile as a winner at the close. He had all sorts of breezes, and even gales; the races were over a variety of courses, at sea and over inland waters, but always with the same result—the *Cambria* was outsailed and defeated. With characteristic obstinacy, however, the owner never ceased to maintain the superiority of the *Cambria* at sea and in a heavy breeze, and to impute unseaworthiness to our shallow-bottomed centre-board boats. How far he was right in this opinion, let the race between the *Henrietta*, the *Fleetwing* and the *Vesta*—the latter a centre-board boat—in Midwinter, testify. Perhaps if Mr. ASHBURY had any experience with centre-board boats, or, in fact, knew anything practically about them, his opinion might have weight. But, at present, it must not be regarded, since we have proof positive that a centre-board yacht has crossed the ocean in safety, and that at one of the most tempestuous seasons of the year.

In view of Mr. ASHBURY's confidence in the superiority of English yachts, it is a little singular that he excluded American boats from competing for the cup he won from the *Dauntless*. He has presented that piece of plate to the Royal Harwich Yacht Club as a standing challenge-cup to all clubs of the royal yacht squadrons of England, Ireland, and France only. Americans are excluded because they have already the Queen's Cup, which, by the by, Mr. ASHBURY proposes to take back as a trophy to England next Summer. This hardly seems generous, but perhaps it is well that our yachts are excluded. In the race last August the *America* more than vindicated her right to the cup she won a score of years before, and it would be a little too much for the British pride to stand it, if some American yacht should also carry off the cup won from the *Dauntless*.

Next season any English yacht which comes to claim the Queen's Cup will have to make a greater struggle for it than was necessary last August. Not only will the *Dauntless*, *Sappho*, *Magic*, *Phantom*, *Idler*, *Palmer*, and a host of other notable craft stand ready to defend it, but the LORILLARDS and others will then be on hand with new vessels. It is well to catch a hare before making arrangements for its cooking; it will be an easy enough matter to carry the Queen's Cup to England when won, but there is yet to be considerable trouble in winning it. The assertions of a post-prandial speech may convince the listeners of the glorious achievements of the speaker, but the wind that shall waft the vessel which takes away from us our challenge-cup, must come from the lungs of Æolus, and not out of the mouth of an orator.

A Tramp for Life.

The lonely and almost boundless Plains of the West have witnessed strange scenes. Many a battle has been fought on them of which no survivor has told the story. Many a human being has lain down to die of exposure and starvation in those remote wilds, without even the poor comfort of being able to transmit his dismal tale to home and kindred. Many a terror-stricken wayfarer has been swept out of existence by the remorseless fire of the prairie, which has crammed its hungry maw alike with white men and red, with the domestic cattle of the settlement, and the wild beasts of the plain. A few bleaching bones, or broken fragments of arms may, perchance, give token of what has passed to some traveler; but the wolves and panthers of those regions are greedy and ill-fed, and generally even the slightest traces of such casualties disappear.

There came into Sioux City some days ago, a man whose chances of escape from the perils of the Plains that beset him were so slight that his preservation seems almost miraculous. An insurance company, even of the sort that take doubtful risks, would hardly have guaranteed THOMAS DORMITT's earthly existence for ninety per cent., knowing in advance the task he meant to undertake. DORMITT, it appears, is a Texas cattle-driver. His affairs had drawn him to Fort Buford, and he found himself at that post last October. Luck had gone against him, and he was quite without money—he had not, in fact, a single dollar. He made up his mind that he must go home to Texas. The distance, however, is twelve hundred and twenty-five miles, and it lies through an Indian country notoriously dangerous. Still, weather-wise people at Fort Buford said there was to be an open Winter, and the adventurer was likewise persuaded that the Indians of the region had moved southward. He therefore rolled up his blankets and ammunition, shouldered his rifle, and boldly struck out for Texas. When he had traveled two hundred miles, DORMITT was overtaken by a fearful snow-storm. It came down slowly and finely at first, but afterward in gigantic flakes, piling up higher and higher, covering all tracks, and filling the air with its blinding fury. The unfortunate man gave himself up for lost. He could neither go forward nor backward, and, like the outcasts in BRET HARTE's story of "Poker Flat," the only prospect before him was that of a snowy sepulchre. In the moment of his agony, and as if by the special interposition of Providence, the poor fellow stumbled upon a hole in an embankment. Here he remained in safety, and even in warmth, until the storm passed over. As soon as he could make any way through the snow he came forth from his shelter, and—naturally enough—started to go back to Fort Buford. Having gone a mile, however, he paused and reflected. Texans do not relish the "back track," and DORMITT thought he was doing what was cowardly. Presently he resolved to decide his course by a method practiced among children. He set a stick on end, letting it fall as it would, determined to go in the direction it should indicate. The stick fell toward Texas, and DORMITT, setting his face toward the East, pushed on once again.

At this time he had been without food for two whole days. He argued that he was as likely to fall in with supplies in one direction as another, and this being the case, it was best to prosecute his original intention. Growing weaker and weaker, on the second night after leaving his retreat in the embankment, he discovered another similar hole. Into this he crawled on all fours, when suddenly he clapped his hand on the face of a dead Indian! He drew back with a shudder; but, soon reflecting that a man not afraid of a live Indian need hardly be terrified by a dead one, DORMITT remained in the hole. Presently, to his joy, he found a large piece of frozen buffalo meat, the property, no doubt, of the deceased brave. This was our traveler's salvation. He ate heartily, slept well, and in the morning went his way. On the following afternoon he fell in with a party of Indians, who robbed, but, strangely enough, did not otherwise molest him. The same evening he came directly upon a monstrous black bear, who was equally considerate. After undergoing extraordinary hardships, and being many times as near apparently unavoidable destruction as in the instances we have described, DORMITT got safely to Sioux City and related his adventures to the editor of the *Journal* of that place. He had been about seventy-five days in accomplishing his journey, was worn to a skeleton, and almost naked. Curious to say, his health was, notwithstanding, good, and, his wants being freely supplied, he was soon in the best of spirits. Many records exist of very small parties accomplishing the transit across our Central Continent, and of others who have tried it and miserably perished; but we have never before heard of a single individual attempting it. The figure of a solitary man setting forth deliberately to make his way across those vast and desolate wastes, is romantic and moving. Such a journey might have been attempted by COOPER's Leather Stocking; but, with this exception, we know of no other character, either in fact or fiction, to whom such hardihood would seem natural or possible.

MINOR TOPICS.

Mr. KELLEY's speech last night in support of the San Domingo policy of the Administration, was at once cogent and comprehensive. He dwelt upon the importance of [illegible] trade with the islands of the Caribbean Sea, [illegible] of the Dominican [illegible], with its development by American enterprise, would [illegible] on slavery in Cuba, Porto Rico, and Brazil. Such an acquisition, he argued, is necessary to perfect the list of our home products, to hasten the growth of our tropical trade, and to strengthen American influence in a sphere hitherto guarded most jealously by European Powers. Not the least telling portion of Mr. KELLEY's effort is his arraignment of the Democrats on the general ground of inconsistency, and on the specific ground of conflict with opinions expressed by HOGAN in a report to the Polk Administration, and by McCLELLAN during the Presidency of PIERCE. The records show that the Democratic Party has long been alive to the value of San Domingo, and that their traditional policy favors territorial expansion.

Germany has discussed, beforehand, the question of what would happen should the surrender of Paris not be followed by the general surrender of France. In this case, says the semi-official *Correspondent*, the German leaders would not attempt the Herculean task of holding the entire country under military occupation. Their most probable course would be to take possession of the richest provinces, and secure them by massing large numbers of troops in them. The main lines of communication with Germany could easily be preserved, and the "Germanization" of the annexed districts could be quietly proceeded with. With her capital and her richest provinces in German hands, it is presumed that France would soon come to terms. Frenchmen may be relieved by the assurance that "the German armies might succeed in conquering the whole of France, but it would be impossible for them to retain or rule the country." It may be doubted, however, whether in the event of this policy becoming necessary, the unoccupied districts of France would relapse into the quiescence which the Germans anticipate.

Civil service reform suffers perpetually at the hands of its friends. It is necessary to establish the need of reform by citing proofs of the demoralization incident to the present method of appointment, and the injury done to the public service by the retention in office of incompetent persons solely to please influential politicians. But it is not necessary or expedient to make the existence of demonstrable abuses and evils a cover for malevolence as against particular individuals. Speeches like that of Mr. SCHURZ, yesterday, do quite as much harm as good. They may originate in an honest desire for an amendment of the system, but their tendency is to provoke hostility unnecessarily, and to force some who would favor the reform on its merits into indifference. There are so many inevitable obstacles to a change curtailing the power of rewarding partisan adherents, that no prudent advocate would go out of his way to foment and intensify opposition. Mr. SCHURZ has yet to learn the secret of practical statesmanship.

A saloon-keeper named McHUGH was, on Tuesday evening, wantonly assaulted in his own premises by a notorious local rowdy. The ruffian, who apparently calculated upon the wonted consideration with which his class is treated by the Police, did not think it worth while to get out of the way. In fact he was only arrested when McHUGH's life seemed threatened by the effect of his wounds. The case in all its details is a good illustration of the influence of a distinguished professor of terrorism and murder upon his less celebrated imitators. When HAGGERTY was on his last "rampage," another of the same kidney, best known as "Frenchy," was going round his favorite resorts, accompanied by a tail of minor followers. HAGGERTY's use of decanters as weapons of offense was faithfully copied by "Frenchy" under circumstances precisely similar. It is only to be regretted that the unfortunate McHUGH was not equally apt to the occasion as "Reddy the Blacksmith." In consideration of past achievements, and in view of the incompetence of the Police and the necessities of public safety, it may be suggested that on his reappearance in public life the redoubtable "Reddy" should be invested with the title and prerogatives of "ruffian exterminator."

Section 7, article 1, of the Constitution, provides that "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills." Well, Mr. HOOPER, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, makes this clause a peg whereon to hang a question of privilege, apropos of the passage by the Senate of the bill repealing the income tax. Repealing a tax is rather an Hibernian method of raising revenue, but Mr. HOOPER insists that it is all the same thing, and the Speaker declares that Mr. HOOPER is right. So the House at his instance yesterday adopted a resolution respectfully suggesting that the Senate mind its own business in the matter of taxation. When the House is ready to repeal the income tax, it will give the Senate a chance of concurring, and till then grave Senators must wait. We suppose that the question at issue involves a very profound principle, and one about which Senators will have something to say. Meanwhile, why does not the Ways and Means Committee report against the tax?

The explosion of one of the tanks of the Brooklyn City Gas-works is one of those events that are appalling as much on account of the fearful possibilities it involved, as on account of the actual destruction of life and property that it caused. Pending an investigation into the circumstances attending it, there is no reason to conclude that there was any gross carelessness at the bottom of the accident. In reading the account of how the presumedly defective tank was tested, it is not easy, however, to escape the conclusion that a certain degree of recklessness, too common among those engaged in the most critical employments of modern industry, was evinced by the workmen. Haste without consideration is prevalent enough among men employed about railroads, steam-boats, and gas-works to warrant uncomfortable reflections such as the present casualty suggests.

Raymond-street Jail, in Brooklyn, has already attained an unenviable notoriety on account of its filth, mismanagement, and general inadequacy to the public necessities. It has again been proved, to add to these, the very fatal objection of being insecure. A desperate burglar, called IRVING, managed on Thursday night to cut his way through the wall of his [illegible] without [illegible] anybody, to make good his escape. After this, [illegible] can hardly fail to admit [illegible] that Raymond-street Jail ought immediately to be swept out of existence, or should be [illegible] intrusted to very corrupt custodians.

Judge McCUNN has now an opportunity of [illegible] declarations [illegible]. The conflict of authority [illegible] between the State and the United States, [illegible] out of the refusal of [illegible] the Federal forces here, to obey a writ of Judge McCUNN requiring them to produce in Court [illegible] alleged to have been [illegible] enlisted. Gen. [illegible] appeared [illegible] United States [illegible] in consequence threatened with punishment for contempt by Judge McCUNN, who [illegible] purposes to assert the jurisdiction of the State [illegible] the case. The claim thus set up was, previously, reviewed and rejected by Judge [illegible], in an argument which will command the attention of other legal readers. He decided that the case belongs to the United States Courts, and that Gen. [illegible] will be justified in using the military force at his command to [illegible] any attempt of the State to interfere in the premises.

[illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am informed by persons who used to be more or less intimate with the once respectable person who edits the New-York *Sun*—but who will not speak to him now—that he has become persuaded that his life is in danger. Accordingly, as I am informed, he goes about with six revolvers slung round his belt, a broadsword by his side, a crowbar in his left hand, a knuckle-duster on his right, and a dagger stuck between his teeth. It is said, also, that he has an Englishman in the lower office to stave off visitors. Is that true? And are these precautions necessary for gentlemen in the black-mailing profession? If so, things have come to a pretty pass, for I have no arms, and through business going on badly with me of late, I have no money to buy them with. What am I to do?

Yours respectfully,
ANOTHER BLACK-MAILER.

We cannot help our respected correspondent. He had better go to the proprietors of the *Sun* for information. There was an atrocious Englishman by the name of SHAKESPEARE who tried to make out that conscience is apt to make a man a coward; and if that theory has any truth in it, the editor of the *Sun* must be the greatest coward in New-York, supposing that he happens to have such a thing as a conscience in his possession.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

LAST PERFORMANCE FOR THE HOLLAND FUND.

This afternoon the last performance is given for the Holland Testimonial. A worthy design splendidly carried into execution will thus be brought to an appropriate close. The manager of the Grand Opera-house originally thought, his artists being all foreigners, that he could more conveniently make a donation to the Holland Fund than give a benefit for it. Subsequently, however, he changed his mind on this point. His first purpose, which was frankly and promptly expressed, was to give outright as his contribution an amount equal to the average of what was realized by the City theatres at the Thursday matinées of last week. He afterward considered that a matinée at the Grand Opera-house could be made to yield more than that average, and hence the entertainment of to-day. The programme announced is very brilliant. It includes the finest parts of the operas of "Les Brigands" and the "Grande Duchesse," and presents no fewer than three prime donne, in Mmes. PERSINI, SILLY and MONTALAND. The performances will begin at 1 o'clock, and will furnish the last opportunity which will be given to the public to contribute in this form to the Holland Testimonial Fund. There are a great many ladies who should avail themselves liberally of this chance of helping to increase the fund. The occasion of to-day should be made a great success mainly by their efforts. We hope they will not be backward in putting them forth. The cause is that of the widow and the orphan, apart from the rebuke which the grand success of the demonstration implies for priestly intolerance, and the ladies of New-York should not suffer this last and crowning gain of the Testimonial to take rank behind any of the others. As soon as possible after to-day's performance the pecuniary results of the Testimonial, and the disposition to be made thereof, will be made public.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

At Booth's Theatre this evening a fresh attraction is offered in the revival of "The Marble Heart." This is one of the most impressive dramas ever given us by the modern French school. It requires exceptionally fine acting, and also to be very handsomely placed upon the stage. Of the latter at Booth's we need no preliminary assurance. Of the former we are able to say that Mr. LAURENCE BARRETT has been seen to great advantage in the double part of *Phidias* and *Raphael*, and that among his admirers it is reckoned one of his best efforts. The remainder of the cast is said to be in capable hands.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

To-night at Wallack's Theatre, COLMAN's delightful comedy of the "Poor Gentleman" is to be acted. This is one of the golden works in the repertory of standard comedies, and one which has been so admirably acted at this house that the announcement of its revival excites lively satisfaction. Those who would see Mr. WALLACK's fine company at their best, cannot do a wiser thing than to assist this evening at the "Poor Gentleman."

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

"St. George and The Dragon" will be withdrawn at this establishment at the end of the present week, and on Monday Miss LUCY RUSHTON will renew her acquaintance with a New-York audience in the drama of "Red Hands." During the week now ending two London actors of some note, Mr. FREDERICK DEWAR and Mr. E. H. TEESDALE, have appeared at this house in DALY's comedy of "Delicate Ground," Mr. DEWAR taking the rôle of *Sangfroid* and Mr. TEESDALE that of *De Grandier*. Both gentlemen are possessed of a good stage presence, Mr. TEESDALE being especially fortunate in this respect, and both play with spirit and careful attention to the requirements of their respective parts. In the comedy, Miss LYDIA THOMPSON exhibits her versatility by taking the rôle of *Pauline*, which she fills with dignity and grace.

Musical.

THOMAS' ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

The first of two concerts (the second taking place this evening) occurred yesterday at Steinway Hall, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' orchestra supplying the larger portion of the music, and Miss ANNA MEHLIG, who benefited by the entertainment, contributing the solos. It is rather late to express admiration for Mr. THOMAS' orchestra. Its performances during the Summer months called forth unqualified praise, and it was only to be expected that a long and successful series of rehearsals throughout the country would better its good qualities. We have had, besides, few opportunities of listening to orchestral music at miscellaneous concerts, lately, so that a welcome of unusual cordiality to Mr. THOMAS and his musicians, is neither untimely nor undeserved. Last night the orchestra interpreted the whole programme with rare accuracy and appreciation. Performers of talent are abundant enough to swell Mr. THOMAS' forces to thrice their number, but of late years no organization of equal strength has been formed, in which the results of personal and combined experience have been so clearly and agreeably manifested. We prefer this evening's bill, while recording the fact that yesterday's afforded great satisfaction. The overture to "Der Tannhaeuser" was capitally executed. BEETHOVEN's "Prometheus" was represented by the adagio movement, in which the effect

of the harp, violoncello, clarionet, flute and bassoon obbligati, was made as charming as that of the tutti passages was made striking by a recital eloquent and precise. A scherzo, by GOLDMARK, whose works are fast becoming popular in Europe, seemed, at its first hearing, freighted with great richness of harmony and slight significance. Miss ANNA MEHLIG played with a distinctness and vigor of touch most remarkable, [illegible] Miss MEHLIG afterward interpreted LISZT's arrangement for piano of BACH's organ fugue, in G. To this composition no artist here can give the same coherence and massiveness. BEETHOVEN's quartet No. 8, in A, followed as a medium for displaying once again the sympathy and unity characterizing the work of the stringed instruments. A superb delivery of WEBER's "Polonaise Brillante," opus 7, with spirited and appropriate instrumentation by LISZT, resulted in an unanimous recall (the third) for Miss MEHLIG, whose sensibility and good taste, no less than her purely physical gifts, make the piece, which is not noticeable for novelty of treatment, a freshness and dash of [illegible] the audience. SCHUMANN's "Carnival" March was the last number. To-night BEETHOVEN's "Pastoral Symphony," a "Faust Overture," by WAGNER, BEETHOVEN's septet, and LISZT's "Les Preludes" will be part of the [illegible]. Mr. G. B. [illegible] as well as [illegible] will be heard.

PHILHARMONIC REHEARSAL YESTERDAY.

The second rehearsal, [illegible] third concert of the Philharmonic Society, took place yesterday afternoon at the Academy of Music, and was as well attended as have been those preceding. Thanks to the new management, the unfortunate individuals who do not possess reserved seats are compelled to listen to the music to better advantage than ever before, simply because they are obliged to take refuge on the seats of the upper tier, where the opportunities for hearing are far better than in the seats below, and the chances of being disturbed proportionately less. At the proper time we shall treat of the programme more at length. For the present it will suffice to say that the pieces selected for rendering are MOZART's Symphony in D Major, (four movements;) the overture to "Sacuntala," and an overture, scherzo and finale by SCHUMANN, which latter piece, by the way, is likely to prove the most attractive of all. None of the selections are particularly novel or remarkable, but whatever there is in them is pretty sure to be brought out by Mr. BERGMAN and his well-trained orchestra. The soloists for the next concert are Mr. E. BOEHM on the bass clarionet, and Mr. FR. BERGNER, the well-known violoncellist.

Miscellaneous.

MATINEES TODAY.

Matinées can be attended today at all the City theatres. We may note that "Ours" will be the play at Wallack's, and that at Wood's Museum the last matinée by Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and her associates will occur. Miss KREBS' third matinée entertainment is to take place at Steinway Hall. The lady will have the aid of Mr. WENZEL KOPTA and of Mr. CANDIDUS.

MR. ARTHUR GILMAN'S LECTURE.

Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, one of the most amusing, and not one of the least instructive of lecturers, is to be heard to-night at the Cooper Union. It frequently happens that we can find it in our hearts to forgive people who are willing to evade this class of entertainment. Monologue is a critical and terribly difficult thing, and assuredly of the few who are called, or fancy themselves called, to attempt it, few can be said to be chosen as among the elect of teachers and amusers. Mr. GILMAN, however, is a humorist of rare powers, a gentleman of ripe culture, and a man who is unlikely to bore the most fastidious of listeners. Such praises as these cannot often be truthfully bestowed, and when they can be, their subject should prove exceptionally attractive.

MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS.

The "True and Only Jarley," whose exhibitions in Washington, Philadelphia, and Steinway Hall, in this City, have made her famous, will give two of her unique and surpassingly witty entertainments in the Brooklyn Athenæum, on Monday and Tuesday evenings of next week, for charitable objects. The brilliant success of these affairs must insure large audiences and substantial returns.

Cold and Hungry.

The last few days of sharp, biting Winter weather has greatly aggravated the condition of the poor, and consequently added large numbers to the class accustomed and compelled to ask relief from their more fortunate fellow-citizens. Happily, however numerous that class of unfortunates may be, the benevolence of our City is always equal to the emergency. While all our charitable institutions and all our benevolent citizens are beleaguered by those who are cold and hungry and homeless, the Howard Mission for Wanderers, from its Fourth Ward locality, is literally overwhelmed by sufferers on whom it would be cruel and wicked to close their doors.

Rev. Mr. VAN METER, who is wearing himself out in this Mission, asks for means to supply shivering and hungry women and children with fuel and food. One dollar will secure to an orphan or to an abandoned child, a place at the table and in the school, with lodging at the Mission-house for a week. Five dollars will furnish fifty poor families with coals. Fifty-two dollars will rescue an orphan, or an outcast, or a wanderer from destitution and want, and give it the protection, the comforts and the instruction of the Mission-house for a whole year, with a reasonable hope of being provided with a permanent and happy home. This is a tangible way of doing good. Every $52 thus invested is doubly blessed, affording happiness alike to the giver and to the recipient. We make this statement from a practical standpoint, for, having on the 1st of January handed Mr. VAN METER our check for $52, we have the satisfaction of knowing, as often as the question recurs, that one chubby-faced boy or bright-eyed girl, instead of obtaining a precarious subsistence by begging, clothed in rags and growing up in ignorance, has been provided with a pleasant home, wholesome food, decent clothing, kind teachers, breathing a pure Christian atmosphere, is living a new life, with new hopes and aspirations. If our wealthy readers will visit the Howard Home, in the New Bowery, between 12 and 1 o'clock, on Sunday next, they will not only pass an hour that will fill their hearts with emotion and their eyes with tears, but find in the marvelous physical improvement, and the still more marvelous intellectual developments of the children themselves an advocate stronger and more eloquent than can be furnished by the Press or the pulpit. Try it, just for once. You will never regret or forget the visit.

An Outrage.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In spite of the storm yesterday evening a lady and gentleman and three young girls went from my house to the German concert, at Steinway Hall, in a hack, which the man in attendance at the ticket-office told them to order back at 10. The concert was over, however, at 9¾, when such of the audience as were obliged to wait for their carriages were turned out of the Hall upon the stairs, and thence, at 10 o'clock, into the street, when my party, an elderly lady and young girls, stood in the storm for full twenty minutes while the gentleman went in search of a carriage, their own not coming, and there being no cars running, and then, perforce, walked home to Thirty-seventh-street, in the face of the driving wind and snow, which might have been avoided had shelter been afforded them.

I quite understand that regulations there must be in all places of public resort, but unless administered with more good sense and humanity than those of Messrs. STEINWAY were last night, their Hall should be avoided on stormy nights. I inclose my card, and am, &c., &c.,

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 27, 1871. P.

Mr. BRENTANO (No. 33 Union-square) is, as usual, first in the field with the foreign newspapers. The *Graphic*, of Jan. 14, is a splendid number, with a sketch from Omaha among its other attractions. Several pictures from the seat of war are also to be found in the number. The *Illustrated London News* is also unusually rich, and *Punch*, the *Saturday Review* and *Nature* keep up their well-known characters.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 27.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, presented twenty remonstrances from 1,400 citizens of Western Pennsylvania, against interference with the navigation of the Ohio River by the construction of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

[illegible]

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, presented the petition of the Boston salt importers for the admission of salt free of duty. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE PACIFIC NORTHERN BRANCH.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, Chairman of the Committee on Pacific Railroads, said Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the resolutions of the Dubuque Board of Trade in favor of the construction of the so-called Northern Branch of the Pacific Railroad westward from the Missouri River, and for a land grant in aid thereof.

[illegible]

On motion of Mr. [illegible], of Ohio, Chairman of the Select Committee to consider Mr. [illegible]'s resolution for an investigation into allegations of the Senator's complicity with blockade runners in the rebellion, said Committee was authorized to send for persons and papers and take testimony.

THE SMITHSONIAN.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, introduced a joint resolution appointing Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN a Regent of the Smithsonian Institute, vice Gen. DELAFIELD, resigned. Passed.

REPORTS.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported without amendment the joint resolution to confirm the sales of the Shawnee Indian lands in Kansas, made with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. Also, without amendment, the bill confirming the title of the State of Iowa to the land granted by the act of July 12, 1862.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to confirm the title to certain lands of the Fort Kearney Reservation in Iowa.

Mr. OSBORN, of Florida, introduced bills as follows:

To create an additional land district in Florida.

To provide for the improvement of the bar at the mouth of St. John's River.

To establish the Collection District of Tampa, Fla.

LEGISLATIVE VERBIAGE.

The House bill prescribing the form of enacting and resolving clauses of acts and resolutions of Congress, and the rules for the construction thereof, proposing to abbreviate the phraseology of legislative formulas, was discussed.

Messrs. HOWARD, of Michigan, CASSERLY, of California, and others, favored a retention of the time-honored forms of legislation. Passed.

CONGRESSIONAL SABBATARIANS.

A motion to adjourn over Saturday prevailed. Yeas, 33; nays, 20.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

At 1½ P. M., the bill of Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, looking to civil service reform, came up as unfinished business.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, appealed to Mr. SCHURZ, of Missouri, who was entitled to the floor, to allow the Steam-ship Subsidy bills, the special order for today, to be acted upon.

Mr. SCHURZ replied that if he did not now proceed the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, (Mr. TRUMBULL) would call up the Georgia Senatorial matter, which, as a question of privilege, was entitled to precedence over all other business. He had received an intimation to that effect, consequently the Steam-ship bills were effectually cut off from present consideration.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Louisiana, inquired when the Steam-ship bills would again be in order.

The Vice-President explained that under the rules the unfinished business took precedence over all special orders, except by a vote of the Senate to the contrary, and that the special orders, including the pensions to soldiers of 1812, would subsequently come up in the order of their dates.

Mr. SCHURZ then proceeded to review the necessities of the civil service, and the remedies for existing abuses. Commenting on the demoralizing influence of political patronage, its resulting pecuniary loss to the Government, and injurious effect upon public sentiment, he described the wild hunt for office which succeeded every Presidential inauguration, when the offices of the Government, from the New-York Collectorship to the smallest Postmaster, changed hands, to the detriment of the public business. Every change in the Collectorship of the New-York Custom-house costs the Government ten million dollars in disarranging the whole machinery of the office. Only this morning he had been told by a United States Judge that in his district there had been three or four changes in the District-Attorneyship during the past two years, and, in cases where the prosecution had been commenced by the then District-Attorney, that officer, after being removed, had actually appeared in Court as attorney for the defendant, having the advantage of knowing all of the secrets of the Government. The estimated loss to the Government in the district referred to, from this cause, was $400,000. He then instanced the case of a clerk in a Department in Washington, who, having commenced by performing all the labor of which he was capable, was soon reminded by his fellow-clerks that the custom of the office was to do only a certain amount of work. The poor fellow, consequently, to keep his place, was compelled to pocket his conscience and do just as much work as his associates, and no more. Under the present system of recommendations for office Congressmen often exchanged recommendations, while in other ways the practice degenerated into one of "barter and sale." In some instances Senators, after signing papers to induce the appointing power to make a nomination, had been compelled, upon subsequent information concerning the party, to vote to reject the nomination when made, while the office of brokerage in Washington City had often extended to the purchase of signatures of Senators, without their knowledge, by brokers. In one instance a fee of $100 was paid for one such signature to a petition for an office. How could Senators tell whether the signatures, given by them voluntarily, were not surreptitiously bought and sold. Referring to the abuses in the Custom-houses of New-York and San Francisco, as showing greater corruption and inefficiency than was to be found in the civil service of any civilized country except Spain, he alluded to the old apple-stand woman, whose name (as shown by the investigations of the Retrenchment Committee) appeared for several months on the pay-rolls of the New-York Custom-house. He suggested that the explanation was to be found in the fact that the old lady had a male cousin, whose power as a politician was to be propitiated. Referring to the appointment by the President of friends and acquaintances to office, he mentioned the case of a Western applicant who, failing to secure a local and unimportant office, was recommended by the delegation from his State for Pension Agent, and after failing in that, undertook his own case, and being a man who must be provided for, was appointed by the President Minister Resident in a South American Republic. That office not being high enough, the gentleman succeeded in having himself nominated for Minister Plenipotentiary, but was defeated in the Senate. He was then made Governor of a Territory, and all this within seven days. Mr. SCHURZ went on to comment upon the practice, under the present spoils system of manufacturing places for office-holders, and the practice of Congressmen threatening the heads of Departments to vote against appropriations unless their protégés were appointed to office. He corroborated the statement of Secretary COX as to the double-dealing of Congressmen, in strongly recommending to office persons in their company, and subsequently intimating privately to heads of Departments their distrust of the competency of the applicants, and their actual feelings of indifference concerning the appointments. The atmosphere of flattery which surrounded the President, and the terrorism of party discipline, alike operated to prevent the exposition of abuses. It was only the other day that a Senator, for an allusion to corrupt practices in the New-York Custom-house, had been taken to task for an attack upon the Republican Party. Mr. SCHURZ then offered as a substitute, the bill introduced by him at the last session, for a radical reform in the civil service by a system of competitive examinations. He explained and advocated the proposition as one demanded by earnest thinking men, who had at heart the true interests of the country.

Mr. COLE explained that the strictures of Mr. SCHURZ, in connection with the San Francisco Custom-house, had reference to the condition of that institution under a former Administration.

Mr. CASSERLY also defended three of the Collectors of the institution from the imputation in Mr. SCHURZ's remarks that they were defaulters.

Mr. HOWARD opposed the bill as destitute of any practical value in eradicating the evils complained of, and regarded Mr. SCHURZ's substitute as an empty vision. He would say to that Senator that the millennium when people would not hunt for office would never come. The American people were the sovereigns in this country, and had the right to ask for and to hold any office. The tendency of these propositions was to build up a privileged class, a sort of office-holding aristocracy in the country, and they would not be permitted to remain upon the statute books, even as experiments.

At 5¾ P. M. Mr. HARLAN moved an Executive Session.

Mr. HAMLIN expressed the hope that the pending subject would be summarily laid on the table.

Mr. TRUMBULL, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, gave notice that he would, on Monday, call up the Georgia question.

Mr. RAMSEY gave similar notice respecting steam-ship subsidies.

Without reaching a vote on the bill, the Senate, after a brief Executive Session, adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, introduced a bill to provide for the admission, free of duty, of animals specially imported from the Dominion of Canada for breeding purposes. Referred.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution to relieve JOHN L. THOMAS, Jr., Collector of Customs at Baltimore, and late the United States Designated Depositary there, from responsibility for a sum of over $97,000 stolen or embezzled by two of his Deputy Collectors. After the reading of the report, and a brief discussion, the joint resolution was recommitted.

[illegible]

The House then proceeded to the call of Committees for reports of a private character.

Mr. SHELDON, of Louisiana, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to incorporate the Southern Express Company. After discussion the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. WELKER, of Ohio, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the sale of the Chattanooga Rolling-mill property at Chattanooga, Tennessee, to the South-western Iron Company. After discussion the bill was passed.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

[illegible] at 1 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. WHEELER, of New-York, in the Chair, on the Indian Appropriation bill. After [illegible] some amendments, the Committee rose, and the bill was passed by the House.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, of Connecticut, presented a petition of WILLIAM HAVEN & Co., and other influential business men of New-London, Conn., for a commission to audit and determine the Alabama claims.

UNITED STATES TROOPS AND THE ELECTIONS.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the President to inform the House whether the Governor of California has, since the 4th of July, 1868, asked for military aid for the purpose of keeping the peace at elections in that State, and to transmit copies of the correspondence.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York—Let the resolution include New-York and Delaware.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania—And Pennsylvania.

Mr. BROOKS—And Georgia. We want the information as to all of them.

Mr. SARGENT—I am willing that the resolution be so modified.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa—I object to the resolution being offered.

ST. CROIX AND SUPERIOR RAILROAD.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate joint resolution extending the time to construct a railroad from the St. Croix River or lake to the west end of Lake Superior and to Bayfield.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, argued against the passage of the joint resolution.

Mr. KNOTT, of Kentucky, made an amusing speech against the bill, ridiculing the pretensions put forward as to the importance of a line of railroad through the pine region, extending from the St. Croix River to Lake Superior. All the members gathered around him, laughing heartily at his witty sallies, the effect of which was heightened by his comic style of delivery.

THE INCOME TAX REPEAL—A DISCOVERY.

Without disposing of the bill, Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, rising to a question of order and of privilege, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate bill to repeal so much of the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," as continues the income tax after the 31st day of December, 1869, be returned to that body with the respectful suggestion, on the part of the House, that section 7, of article 1, of the Constitution, vests in the House of Representatives the sole power to originate such measures.

The article of the Constitution was read which requires that all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, suggested that that provision did not meet this case, as the Senate bill was not a bill to raise revenue, but to repeal a law to raise revenue.

The Speaker ruled that under parliamentary precedents the constitutional provision did apply to this case. In his judgment the resolution presented a clear case of privilege.

Mr. RANDALL submitted that there was no occasion for getting up this controversy as to the constitutional power of the respective bodies. The Committee of Ways and Means could proceed at once to report a similar bill to the House, and he hoped it would do it.

Mr. MYERS, of Pennsylvania—We all hope so.

Several MEMBERS—No, not all.

Mr. HOOPER demanded the previous question.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, suggested that debate should be allowed, and that the resolutions should lie over till to-morrow. It was a question worthy of consideration.

Mr. HOOPER insisted on the previous question and it was seconded.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Rejected without a division.

The House refused to order the yeas and nays on the resolution, and it was adopted without a division.

The House then, at 4:30 o'clock P. M., took a recess till 7½ o'clock; the evening session and the session to-morrow to be for debate only.

EVENING SESSION.

There was a very thin attendance of members at the evening session.

SAN DOMINGO ANNEXATION.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, addressed the House on the subject of the San Domingo acquisition. He said the effort of the President to acquire direct trade with and a footing upon San Domingo is inspired by a perception of the commercial requirements of the country, and sanctioned by the action of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, the younger Adams, and Jackson; that the privilege of trading with the West India Islands in American vessels had been a leading object of every Administration, from WASHINGTON to JACKSON, who had, after forty years, secured this privilege so essential to our commercial development. That the Government having dominion over the West India Islands had seen as clearly as the American people the importance to this country of direct trade between it and those islands, and desiring to prevent the growth of our commercial marine and general development, they had resisted it thus persistently. He eulogized the sagacity of WASHINGTON and his Administration in providing that our coastwise commerce should be carried on exclusively in vessels built in the United States and owned by American citizens, and attributed to that law our ability to vanquish England on the sea in the War of 1812, and to furnish vessels adequate for the transportation of troops and the supplies, and to the maintenance of the blockade during the rebellion, and asserted that by bringing San Domingo within the influence of this law we would do more to revive shipbuilding and our languishing commerce than we could by any other scheme suggested.

He showed that our commerce with the West India Islands was second only to that with the United Kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland, and that under American rule San Domingo would soon be made to produce all that we now import from Cuba, Porto Rico and other slave-labor countries. Mr. KELLEY said that Cuba owes its commercial importance to the fact that San Domingo has become desolated by war and oppression from the time of its discovery to the present date, and that were its productions admitted, as they would be after the annexation of the island, to our ports free of duty, the commercial importance of Cuba would decrease and slavery and Spanish dominion in the island be overthrown; that, having waded through seas of blood and piled up mountains of debt to overthrow slavery in our own country, we are, nevertheless, its principal support in the West Indies and Brazil; that we consume seventy per cent. of the exports of Cuba, and without our market Spain would have no interest in retaining her; that our imports from Cuba alone during the last fiscal year were about $83,000,000, and our total import of slave-grown commodities more than $119,000,000, while our imports from Hayti and San Domingo, whose productions are more diversified than those of Cuba, and whose fertility exceeds hers, were less than a million of dollars, nearly half of which were imported in foreign bottoms. He referred to the false position of the Democratic Party on this issue, pointed gentlemen to its past record, quoted from reports made to President POLK by Mr. JOHN HOGAN, and by Gen. MCCLELLAN to President PIERCE, and said that there had not been a day in the life of the Democratic Party prior to the abolition of slavery when it would not have availed itself of the opportunity to acquire San Domingo and the magnificent Bay of Samana at any price.

In conclusion, he said: Such is San Domingo, the true Queen of the Antilles, and such is the sad story of her people. Her natural wealth is boundless and infinite in its variety. It is also exhaustless, for its sources are perennial; yet her impoverished and decimated people live in dread uncertainty, which, like the shadow of impending death, precludes exertion for the future. In view of her resources and her many bays and harbors, she should be the centre of a world-wide and busy commerce, but her bays and harbors are rarely shadowed by a sail, and a single steamer, the *Tybee*, visiting her ports but once a month, suffices for the greater part of her trade and communication with the great commercial Republic whose immediate neighbor she is. From the depths of their despair the people of the Republic of Dominica implore us to remove the dread shadow under which they live, expose her wealth to view, and cause it to be applied to the uses of mankind. Moved by their appeal and instructed by the action of all his really great predecessors, the President proposes to the country to bless them and the world by granting their prayer; and for this he is assailed by the puny and short-sighted leaders of the Democratic Party. Against their assaults I will pause to defend him. He has vindicated to the world and history the singleness and rectitude of his purposes by the selection of BENJAMIN F. WADE, ANDREW D. WHITE and SAMUEL G. HOWE as Commissioners to make the inquiries ordered by Congress. Truer men than these he could not have named, nor men more free from the suspicion of liability to corrupt or sinister influences, and President GRANT may well express a willingness to abide the result of their investigations, confident that it will justify all that he has done, and result in adding the tropical wealth of San Domingo to the mighty resources of the United States, and in the revival and expansion of our languishing commerce.

The debate was continued by several other members, and then, at 10 o'clock, the House adjourned.

WINTER SPORTS.

Good Sleighing Yesterday—Lively Scenes on the Road.

Yesterday was exceptional in the annals of New-York sleighing, and seldom is the [illegible] of the pleasure-loving [illegible] the atmosphere mild, the air just sufficiently cold to make it bracing, the sun shone brightly; in fact the day seemed to have been made to order. An uncommon number of vehicles were out, everybody seeming to know beforehand and to be in readiness to enjoy the transient spell of fine sleighing which late years have granted with such a niggard hand. The Fifth-avenue, even as early as 10 o'clock, presented an animated appearance, and the tinkling of the bells, accompanied by the peculiar rustling sounds of the sleighs, gave a decided wintry charm to the gay scene. Dashing up the avenue came sleighs of every variety of shape, covered with costly seal-skin robes, or with the less expensive buffalo. Here was the last new thing from St. Petersburg, and there swept by a cariole with [illegible] one of the Montreal Tandem [illegible] enjoyed the amusement to the full [illegible] healthful pleasure, which rapid motion through bracing air invariably gives, brought the roses of health to cheeks that otherwise would have been sallow and seamed, as their owners pored over the ledger of the counting-house, or handled the merchandise in [illegible] over-heated, or half-frozen [illegible] to steal a holiday [illegible] were but a trivial sin [illegible] ride up the avenue and round [illegible] laid up in a sufficient store of [illegible] dissipation of half a dozen balls [illegible] ladies took advantage of the [illegible] gay attire, and still gayer [illegible] brilliancy of color which [illegible] the beauty of the scene. [illegible] noticeable, are absorbing the [illegible] and the more the ladies discard [illegible] articles the more they seem to [illegible] ruder sex. Seal-skin caps and [illegible] made one imagine that the [illegible] Gulf-stream theory, promising a [illegible] not generally believed [illegible] judging by apparel, one would [illegible] state the reverse. Carriages [illegible] slowly, and the occupants had the [illegible] the swift sleigh rattling along [illegible] bells and leaving them far in the rear. [illegible] sport of the day seemed to give a zest for enjoyment, and at night the Yorkville road resounded to the laughter and songs of [illegible] parties that seemed to have [illegible] a very appropriate manner, and [illegible] the young lady was surprised by [illegible] invitation to accompany the joyous [illegible] a counterpart of the day, although there was no moon, still the sky was studded with stars and the atmosphere sufficiently clear to make the driver's task comparatively easy. In every street the music of the bells might have been heard, and even up to a late hour the distant tinkling betokened that some enthusiast had protracted the pleasure to the fullest extent.

Skating—The Sport in the Metropolis.

In these days of heavy snow-storms and severe cold weather the rinks largely have the advantage over the outside skating ponds, and lately they have monopolized the patronage of the skating community. The Empire Rink now has a splendid field of ice, and it is fashionably attended nightly, the members of the Empire City Club being the skating stars of the experts who gather there. Among the prominent members are the Brothers MARTIN, Messrs. WILLIAMS, FISHER and young PHILLIPS. On Saturdays boys' races take place at the Empire Rink, and every afternoon and evening a band of music is present.

At the Brooklyn Rink there is now a field of clear ice four inches thick. On Thursday they had an exciting contest between the Prescott and Knickerbocker Lacrosse Clubs, the latter winning two games out of three. Yesterday there were boy's races and foot-ball games. A fancy-dress carnival for children is on the slate for next week.

At Brady's Jersey City Rink all kinds of sports have been enjoyed. The event of the season is to take place next week, viz.: The carnival of the Jersey City Skating Club.

The Park ponds, both at Central and Prospect Parks, were deeply covered with snow, but the Commissioners will have some of the ponds cleared by today. The Capitoline Pond was cleared of snow yesterday, and good skating was had there on Friday morning. Today the grand carnival given to subscribers takes place, when ice-boat races and contests for boys will be among the features. The Fifth-avenue Pond is open, with good skating.

So great is the demand for *Scribner's New Monthly*, that the publishers are now printing new editions of the November and February numbers. MACDONALD's story seems to be one of the greatest attractions.

DRUNKARD, STOP!—The most confirmed cases of intemperance cured by DR. BEERS, by a very simple remedy; it never fails. Office, No. 13 East Twelfth-street, New-York. Consultation free. Inclose six cent stamp for book, and convince yourself.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The Sunday edition of the daily NEW-YORK TIMES is now the best family paper, and the most attractive to the general reader, published in the City.

It contains all the foreign and domestic news of the day in an intelligent form, and without being "padded out" by sensational head lines, and comments introduced in New-York.

It gives a full and complete summary of European news received by the latest mails, and carefully prepared for this paper.

The most interesting topics in the week's changes are described in the "Notes and Comments," which have for some time been a special feature of the journal.

There is always at least one attractive story in each issue, and very often two, besides copious LITERARY SELECTIONS, from the best books and magazines, adapted to the taste of all classes of readers. In these extracts, as in all other departments of the journal, care is taken that nothing shall appear which may not be read by young and old of both sexes.

A new and popular series of original articles has lately been commenced, under the title of

"ISAAC IDLER'S RAMBLES."

The first consisted of a sketch of the people who travel by the night-cars of New-York City, and the second described many well-known characters or scenes which may be met with in the streets at night. The third contained a picture of the Chinese and negro quarters of the City. The fourth, to be published on SUNDAY next, will consist of SKETCHES IN THE EAST—descriptions of native life in India, how rich natives live, native women, and other features of Indian life. These "Rambles" will generally be amid local scenes, but now and then the reader will be asked to travel farther afield for the sake of variety.

Other original articles are also given in each number of the Sunday edition of the TIMES. In next Sunday's issue, an able and pleasing writer will discourse agreeably on HOTEL DETECTIVES,—Their quiet and unobtrusive ways,—Value of their services,—How effectually the property of guests is protected,—Some hotel mysteries explained, &c.

Another interesting feature will be an ART LETTER from one of our Paris correspondents at present in London, giving the latest gossip about the AMERICAN ARTISTS ABROAD, and the notable FRENCH ARTISTS, driven in various directions by the great war.

There is more to read in this paper, and a greater variety of carefully prepared original matter, than in any other publication issued in the City.

See the copy for Sunday next as a specimen.

Advertisers will find this the best medium for bringing their notices under the attention of families.

Among many criticisms of this journal lately published, are the following:

From the Commercial Advertiser.

THE TIMES' SUNDAY EDITION.

The Sunday edition of the NEW-YORK TIMES has become one of the best papers published in the City. Two weeks ago a new feature was introduced, which promises to be exceedingly interesting. Under the title of "Isaac Idler's Rambles," a lively and vigorous writer has undertaken to tell the story of what he sees after dark in New-York, and his sketches are singularly graphic. The third chapter, to appear to-morrow, will describe a visit to the Chinese, Italian, and negro quarters of the City. The general literary selections of the TIMES also make its Sunday issue attractive to all classes of readers.

From the Sunday Mail.

[illegible]

The variety of interesting matter that [illegible] in this paper, and the [illegible] of literary and miscellaneous articles will [illegible] the most cursory reader. [illegible] the Sunday issue of the TIMES need not to be reminded of the fact that they are richly worth [illegible] free from the sensational and offensive [illegible] features that are too common in [illegible] papers, and they contain a most judicious and [illegible] selection of the best things in [illegible] literature, excellent stories, able [illegible] of social, moral and [illegible] questions, and fresh and lively pictures of [illegible] phases of life in the Metropolis. [illegible] of good arrangement and good taste [illegible] that should be kept [illegible] family circle, while it has [illegible] the TIMES in its Sunday issue is a series of [illegible] "Isaac Idler's Rambles," which have [illegible] us by their ease and [illegible] by their graphic portrayals of singular character [illegible] in this City. The writer, whoever he [illegible] a rich vein, which he knows how to [illegible] original ability. Another of these [illegible]

[illegible]—The usual symptoms of [illegible] are cough, soreness of the lungs or throat, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, a spitting of phlegm or matter, and sometimes blood. It is an inflammation of the fine skin lining the inside of the whole of the wind tubes or air vessels which run through every part of the lungs. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT immediately suppresses the cough, pain, inflammation, fever, and difficulty of breathing; produces a free and easy expectoration, and effects a speedy cure. Sold by all druggists.

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$2,000 worth of Diamonds were Stolen from George N. Bissell, 5th-av., through a second-story window. A sneak-thief forced open a second-story window in the house of F. Mayer, 56th-st., the same night. HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH gave the alarm, and nothing was lost. In both cases the family were at dinner.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

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MARRIED.

FISHER—LORD.—On Wednesday evening, 25th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. James O. Rogers, of West Brighton, Staten Island, JAMES WATSON FISHER, formerly of Newburg, N. Y., to FANNIE, daughter of Hezekiah E. Lord, of this City. No cards.

HOYNE—MACLAY.—In this City, on the 25th inst., by Rev. Dr. Armitage, THOMAS M. HOYNE, of Chicago, to JENNIE T. MACLAY, daughter of Moses B. Maclay.

HUTCHINSON—GALE.—On Thursday, 26th inst., at the residence of Henry C. Yale, by Rev. E. H. Neale, D. D., of Boston, MARION HUTCHINSON to MARY J. GALE.

MILLIGAN—WATERBURY.—On Wednesday, 25th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Sam. M. Clark, THOS. F. MILLIGAN, of South Orange, N. J., to FANNY, daughter of Stephen W. Waterbury, Esq., of Elizabeth, N. J.

SALOMONS—LEVY.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, Jan. 25, by Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Mr. FREDERICK F. SALOMONS to HANNAH, second daughter of Henry Levy, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

HAYES.—On Jan. 26, at Columbus, Ga., EDWARD D. HAYES, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in his 30th year.

HYER.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday morning, Jan. 26, JANE M., widow of Walter E. Hyer, and daughter of the late Isaac Hayer, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Main-st., Hackensack, on Monday, at 10 o'clock. Train leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 9 A. M., Hackensack Railroad. Interment, family vault in Marble Cemetery, 2d-st. Carriages will be in waiting foot of Chambers-st., New-York, at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, 25th January, at her residence, No. 339 Jay-st., MARY, widow of the late John J. Johnson, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 28th inst., from St. Mary's Church, Classon-av., corner Willoughby.

MORGAN.—On Thursday, Jan. 26, AUGUSTUS MORGAN, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 254 East 49th-st., on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MEEKER.—On Thursday, Jan. 26, after a short illness, JOHN MEEKER, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 29th, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 631 Greenwich-st. The remains will be taken to Morristown, N. J., on Monday, with the 11:30 A. M. train, for interment.

NEWTON.—On the 27th inst., CHARLES W. NEWTON, aged 50 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RUSSEL.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 25, A. T. RUSSEL, in the 61st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 32 West Washington-place, on Tuesday next, Jan. 31, at 12 M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

SAGE.—On Thursday, Jan. 26, after a long and painful sickness, FRANCIS P. SAGE, Esq., in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

SMITH.—At Orange, N. J., on the 25th inst., BENJAMIN E. SMITH, in the 40th year of his age.

Funeral on Saturday, 28th inst., at 11 A. M., from the residence of his father, S. P. Smith, Esq., High-st., No. 4 Park-terrace, Orange, N. J. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

THOMPSON.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 26, WILLIAM C., son of Anna E. and the late G. J. S. Thompson, in the 18th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, John Mortimer, Jr., No. 264 5th-av., on Saturday afternoon, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock.

WELLING.—On Friday, Jan. 27, ELIZABETH, wife of James Welling, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. George's Church, Astoria, L. I., on Sunday afternoon, the 29th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

WILLET.—On Friday, Jan. 27, JAMES S., Jr., only child of James S. and Mary H. Willet.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Jan. 30, from the residence of his parents, No. 334 West 23d-st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

OSWALD C. MONTGOMERY.—The death of this estimable gentleman upon the 19th inst., after a brief illness, in the very prime of manhood, has caused general regret in the community in which he lived. Mr. MONTGOMERY's childhood was passed in Dutchess County, at his father's country-seat, near Tivoli, but for many years he had been a resident of Germantown, Philadelphia.

At the time of his death he was the paying teller of the Commercial Bank in that city, where during a long period his financial talent and strict fidelity, combined with his graceful courtesy, secured the respect and regard of all connected with the institution. Possessed of rare manly beauty, and of great affability and benevolence, he was beloved by a large circle of friends, who will sorely miss his instructive converse and genial wit.

He was the impersonation of honor, and his word always possessed the sanction of a bond. One of the Philadelphia journals truly described him as "a sincere Christian, an honest man, a valuable and public-spirited citizen." Some of his truest mourners are the children of the poor, whom he constantly blessed with his bounty.

Mr. MONTGOMERY was the third son of the late John C. Montgomery, Esq., and a brother of Rev. Dr. Montgomery, of this City. The funeral services were held at St. Michael's Church, Germantown, of which, for many years, the deceased had been a member and a vestryman.

The noble-hearted Christian gentleman sleeps in peace, and has left behind him that "good reputation" which is "the most magnificent of all tombstones."

MISCELLANEOUS.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba will be drawn Jan. 27. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 4,364. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, 2nd floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A SUNBEAM.

The *Evening Telegram* STEALS its City news from THE GLOBE, an afternoon journal very conspicuous for its enterprise. THE GLOBE is rapidly and deservedly outstripping the *Telegram* in its circulation.
—*The Sun*, Jan. 21, 1871.

MINES AND MINING of the ROCKY MOUNTAINS, THE INLAND BASIN and the PACIFIC SLOPE. Comprising treatises on Mining Law, Mineral Deposits, Machinery and Metallurgical Processes. Illustrated with 10 engravings. By R. W. RAYMOND, Ph. D., United States Commissioner of Mining Statistics. One vol., 8vo, half morocco; $6 50.
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Paper covers. 8vo. Price per copy, 50c.

OPINION OF HON. W. M. EVARTS.

"I have the honor to move that the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr. Adams for the learned, eloquent, and instructive address which he has delivered to us this evening, and that he be requested to furnish a copy thereof for publication. In making this motion I am sure I may be permitted to say that, among all the able and useful discourses which, under the auspices of this Society, have been delivered to the various intelligent audiences which have from time to time been assembled, I but express the general opinion of this Society, and the universal applause of this audience shows that they concur in the judgment, that none has ever been of greater merit, or is likely to be of higher public advantage, than that to which we have listened to-night."—*Extract from Hon. W. M. Evarts' speech moving vote of thanks to Mr. Adams.*

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The XIX CENTURY entered upon the Fourth Volume of its existence with the December number, with brighter prospects and stronger hopes than ever, and while thankful for the very liberal support which has been accorded to it from its first appearance, would request its many friends and admirers to use their individual efforts to increase its circulation and extend the sphere of its usefulness, until it shall reach every fireside and household in the land.

The following well-known writers will continue to enrich the pages of the XIX CENTURY: L. VIRGINIA FRENCH, Hon. B. F. PERRY, Hon. ALEX. H. STEPHENS, Hon. C. P. CULVER, Hon. A. W. DILLARD, "BARTON GREY," Miss SALLIE ROLA RENAN, HENRY CLEVELAND, "PERSONNE," "ELSEY HAY," JULIA PLEASANTS, MARY WALSINGHAM, Miss NELLIE MARSHALL, IDA RAYMOND, and many others whose names are wellknown to literature.

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POLITICAL.

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THE TAYLOR WILL.

Opening of the Case in Support of the Testament—The Signature Pronounced Genuine—Highly Important Testimony—A Conversation with the Deceased Subsequent to the Execution of the Will—Its Contents Distinctly Stated by Mr. Taylor.

The proponents of the will of JAMES B. TAYLOR, deceased, opened their case yesterday, before Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate, and from the character of the evidence adduced, the contest promises to increase in interest as it progresses. Four witnesses in all were examined, the first of whom testified as to the presence of the subscribing witnesses at the office of Mr. TAYLOR on the day the will was executed, and the next two as to the genuineness of the signature attached to the will. They both unqualifiedly pronounced it that of the testator. The fourth witness called was Mr. JOHN L. PIPER, who held the position of book-keeper at the Union-place Hotel, during some five years that Mr. TAYLOR boarded at that house. During this time he became intimate with deceased, and the intimacy continued until his death. The witness was called to testify in regard to a conversation which occurred at the office of Mr. TAYLOR in July, 1870, subsequent to the execution of the will. Mr. CLINTON, counsel for contestant, objected to the introduction of the evidence, claiming that it was inadmissible under the rule, as it called for the details of a conversation had with a party deceased, and could not, therefore, be contradicted. After listening to a long argument on the question, the Court overruled the objection, and decided that the evidence should be received, on the ground that the execution of a will having been proved and a plea of forgery set up, a conversation in reference to the will after its execution was an incident relating to the matter, and not relied upon to establish the fact. The witness thereupon related the interview, in which Mr. TAYLOR told him he had executed a will, and mentioned its contents, which were similar in the terms to those in the paper in dispute. The witness was severely cross-examined, but his testimony remained unshaken. The evidence is of great importance in its bearing on the case. The following is a report in detail of yesterday's proceedings:

THE TESTIMONY.

Mr. BEN FIELDS, the first witness called, testified: I reside in Albany and knew the deceased for sixteen years; I had frequent business transactions with him; I had business with him last Summer; I think it was on the last day of June and in his office; I fix that day by the fact that I came from Washington on the 29th of June and returned on the 1st of July, and on the day previous I saw Mr. TAYLOR; I saw Mr. ROBERT MURRAY, JACKSON, and Mr. WITHERELL in the office on that day; Mr. TAYLOR requested me to retire into an adjoining room for a few moments, as he had some private business with them; they were probably from ten to forty minutes together; subsequently Mr. TAYLOR entered into a long conversation with me regarding his acquaintance with Mr. WITHERELL, in which he spoke of him in terms of great friendship.

Mr. CLINTON, counsel for contestant, upon being requested to cross-examine the witness, said: We won't cross-examine. My theory is they were there on that day, and that is the reason the date was put on the will.

[A clerk at the Fifth-avenue Hotel was here called, who testified that Mr. FIELDS was at that hotel June 29.]

THE SIGNATURE PRONOUNCED GENUINE.

Mr. HENRY S. WELLS testified: For the last sixteen years I have been interested in the erection of public works in this State and Canada; I knew JAMES B. TAYLOR since 1856, and was acquainted with him up to the time of his death; our business relations were numerous and of a friendly character; I have seen him write a number of times in each month, and am acquainted with his signature; [will shown;] I have no doubt that the signature to this paper was written by Mr. TAYLOR; on the morning after Mr. TAYLOR's death, in company with Mr. MARSH, Mr. TRACEY and others, I went to his office, No. 46 Pine-street, with a view of examining the safe to discover a will; the safe was unlocked and all the papers taken from the inside safe and examined, not very minutely; however, I suggested they should be placed in a safe deposit company, and it was accordingly done; we also thought the papers in Mr. TAYLOR's drawers which seemed to be of value should also be similarly disposed of; in his drawers we found notes to the value of several thousands of dollars thrown loosely around; some days afterward, at Mr. MARSH's desire, we made a second examination, and took every paper out of each pigeon-hole in the safe; I suggested we should examine Mr. TAYLOR's book-case, and proceeded to do so myself, but the other gentlemen did not seem to think it would be of any use, and I desisted; my object in making the suggestion was because I thought the examination ought to be complete and thorough; generally Mr. TAYLOR was pretty careful to lock up important papers in his safe, but at times he laid them in the top drawer of his desk; I have seen Mr. JACKSON and Mr. WITHERELL in Mr. TAYLOR's office together, and I understood they were intimate with him; I had a conversation with the deceased some time after KATE's marriage.

A LEGAL ARGUMENT.

Mr. CLINTON objected to the reception of this evidence on the ground that it was inadmissible as the issue had resolved itself into a question of forgery or no forgery, citing the authorities to sustain his position. In this case no evidence had been given touching Mr. TAYLOR's connection with this alleged will, and at this stage testimony of that description was not receivable.

Mr. STOUGHTON argued that if Mr. CLINTON's objection was sustained it would throw out of the case two-thirds of the testimony introduced tending to show the relations existing between the contestant and Mr. TAYLOR.

The Court sustained the objection.

THE EXAMINATION CONTINUED.

I am acquainted with the handwriting of GEORGE DURYEA, and in my judgment the body of the will was not written by him.

Cross-examined by Mr. CLINTON—We went to the office of Mr. TAYLOR about nine o'clock on the morning of the examination to prevent his papers being removed or tampered with. [Q.—Did any of you say it was better to go early in the morning as DURYEA might remove the papers? Question objected to and disallowed.] GEORGE DURYEA did not come to the office at all that day during my stay, nor at our second examination to my knowledge; I have never before this day examined the body of the will with a view to ascertain if it were written by GEORGE DURYEA; I think he writes a longer and more open hand than the writing in the body of the will, but he sometimes writes closer; his writing, in my opinion, is more inclined to the right than that in this will; have seen DURYEA write several times a month for years past, ever since the boy has been big enough to copy papers; have seen Mr. TAYLOR write very often; he usually wrote his name slowly; when beginning to sign his name he was somewhat nervous, but after starting he always used deliberation. [Letters in the case shown witness, and signature identified.] I should think these signatures are written slowly. [Witness claimed he was no expert in handwriting, but, in answer to numerous questions, reiterated his statement that Mr. TAYLOR always wrote with care.] These signatures resemble that of the will; I see no difference in their general characteristics; I saw the alleged will some two or three weeks after it had been found in the Surrogate's Office, and examined the signature.

ANOTHER WITNESS IDENTIFIES THE SIGNATURE.

RICHARD MOTT, called: I reside in this City; I am a lawyer; I knew Mr. TAYLOR; my acquaintance with him extended over a period of twenty years; had business relations with him; was his counsel for five years; have seen deceased write frequently, and am familiar with his hand; saw him write the last time in July, 1866; have specimens of his handwriting in my possession; [will shown]—the signature to the will is that of JAMES B. TAYLOR; I have no doubt of it.

On the cross-examination, the exhibits were shown and the signatures thereto identified. A number of questions were asked as to a lawsuit brought by witness against the deceased, and a personal hostility thereby engendered, but all evidence of this kind was excluded.

THE IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

JOHN L. PIPER testified: I am an Examiner in the Treasury Department; was formerly bookkeeper in the Union-place Hotel; while I was there, Mr. TAYLOR resided at the house; I was intimate with him, and was up to the time of his death; frequently visited at his house and called at his office; the last conversation I had with deceased was in August of last year, and the one preceding it in July; the conversation in July was at his office.

Q.—Did you talk with Mr. TAYLOR about having made his will, and if so state what it was. Objected to.

ANOTHER LEGAL ARGUMENT.

Mr. STOUGHTON stated that by this conversation proponents intended to show that witness asked TAYLOR why he did not give up business, as he had money enough for himself, for his wife, and also for his granddaughter, to spend; that Mr. TAYLOR said that the latter would not have the disposition of his property, and, continuing his conversation, told witness that he had made his will, by the terms of which all his property was left to his wife, but that he had given his granddaughter $5,000 a year. This, he said, was enough for her if the young man she had married was unworthy, but that if he proved himself worthy he should have more. This conversation occurred in July, after the will had been executed. Counsel claimed that the question for the Surrogate to decide, as to the admission of this evidence, was of great importance, taking a wide range, because, if excluded, it would naturally exclude all testimony heretofore adduced as to the relations existing between the deceased and his granddaughter. The point was argued at length, and replied to by Mr. CLINTON, who sustained his position on the general ground that conversations with a person deceased are not admissible in evidence. The Surrogate decided that the evidence was admissible; that, the will having been executed, the evidence was not a declaration to establish the fact, but merely an incident, and, as such, calculated to show the position of affairs at the time the will was made.

EXECUTION OF THE WILL CORROBORATED.

Examination continued—witness: The conversation was with Mr. TAYLOR in July, 1870, at his office; Mr. TAYLOR complained of not feeling well, and spoke of going to Canada; I advised him to retire from business, saying that he had more money than his only heir could spend; he then said have I not told you that I had made a will; I said no, but he had spoken of intending to do so several times; he said I have made it, and have given KATY $5,000 a year, and after making a few presents, I have given the remainder of my estate to my wife; I said is that enough to give to KATY; he said if the young man she had married was good for anything it was enough for the present; that he intended to go into business and if he proved himself worthy he could give him more.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

I know this conversation was in July, but can't fix its exact date; I should think it was about the second week; never made a memorandum of the circumstance; I think I saw Mr. TAYLOR twice at his office during the month of July; I have held my present position since March last; I left my place at the Union-place Hotel Jan. 1, 1870; Mr. TAYLOR left during the latter part of the year 1869; he was there most of the time alone; he was alone from the Summer of 1868 to the Fall of 1869, when his family returned from Europe; his family was composed of his wife and granddaughter; I knew Mr. TAYLOR since 1864, but not before; it was when he came to the hotel to live; I saw deceased last at his office, the last time about a week before his death; I am very certain that at the time the conversation referred to took place it was the second week in July; it was in the morning, between eleven and twelve o'clock, that I went to the office; GEO. DURYEA was there; I was in the outer office; Mr. TAYLOR came in; part of the conversation was in the outer and part in the private office; no one was present; GEO. DURYEA had been sent out; have often seen Mr. TAYLOR in the offices alone before; he sent GEORGE, I think, to the bank as soon as he came in; DURYEA may have been gone half an hour; I left the office, I should think, between twelve and one o'clock; I was there something over an hour; while I was there several persons came in; I can't recall their names; I think there were two or three; don't think GEORGE DURYEA heard any part of our conversation; Mr. TAYLOR did not broach the subject of the will, but the conversation led to it; it did not begin as soon as GEORGE DURYEA left the office; we first talked of general matters, as we usually did; when GEORGE went out Mr. TAYLOR was in the back room and I in the front; presently he came out and spoke of feeling badly; he had a cold and looked bilious; said he was worn out with a press of business; it was a warm, pleasant day; I can't fix the day of the week; think it was about the middle of the week; I fix this date as being the second week of July because I had been out of town to spend the 4th of July, and returned Tuesday, the 5th; I think I called the latter part of the week; my business took me a day or two to fix up; I may have called Thursday, Friday, or Saturday; I called socially generally; if I was passing the office, and had an hour to spare I went in; I did not speak to him first about the will, but he said, "Didn't I tell you I'd make a will." [The whole conversation was again repeated and the cross-examination continued at length, but the counsel failed to change the testimony in any material point.] He didn't say when he had made the will, or who were the subscribing witnesses, or give me any more particulars; he called his granddaughter at the time referred to "Katy," I think, and spoke of her husband as the "young man." He always spoke of him in this way; I remember when Mr. TAYLOR died, but not the exact date; heard of the event the evening after it occurred; attended the funeral; knew Mrs. TAYLOR when she was at the hotel, and when they were at the hotel was on terms of social intimacy with the family; occasionally called at their rooms; called on Mrs. TAYLOR at her residence in Madison-avenue about two weeks after Mr. TAYLOR's death; don't know WITHERELL by sight; have known a man by the name of JACKSON for a year past, having seen him occasionally at Mr. TAYLOR's office; knew Mr. DURYEA as Mr. TAYLOR's clerk; was not intimate with him; saw him at the funeral; did not see him again in two months, when I met him in the street; when I called on Mrs. TAYLOR, I passed the evening at her house; didn't tell her about my conversation with the deceased before his death; don't think the subject of a will or a division of the property was mentioned; saw Mrs. TAYLOR again at her house two or three weeks afterward; the fact that a will was missing was spoken of; she expressed no doubt but that the will would be found; I asked her if Mr. MARSH didn't have it; she replied that Mr. JONES, who was in Europe at the time, might know something of it when he returned; I don't remember the exact conversation; I expressed surprise that no will had been discovered, and concurred with her that one would be found; saw her again in about six weeks; nothing was then said about a will; I don't think I ever spoke to Mrs. TAYLOR or Mr. DURYEA about my conversation with Mr. TAYLOR; Mr. EDWARD H. TRACEY was, I think, one of the first persons I spoke to about the matter; this was some two or three weeks ago; I merely said Mr. TAYLOR told me in July, 1870, that he had made a will; seeing the reports of this case in the papers, I may have mentioned the circumstances to my associates in the Treasury office; Mr. SAMUEL J. PALMER, No. 177 Greenwich-street, I think was one of these; I told the story to Mr. ANDREWS at his office three days ago; he sent for me by letter; I went there and gave him the details of the conversation as narrated today; I was in the service during the first year of the war; was with Col. ELLSWORTH, in the Eleventh New-York Volunteers; I was disabled and discharged in November, 1861; I was six months on crutches; in 1862 I was employed by Mr. MANGAM in the flour and grain business in Broad-street, and remained there until April, 1864, when I went to the Union-place Hotel.

Adjourned until today, (Saturday,) at 10 A. M.

SUPPRESSING CRIME

Yesterday's Sentences at the Court of General Sessions—A Batch of Offenders.

Yesterday was a busy day at the Court of General Sessions, there being a large number of criminal cases disposed of. Among the sentences was one giving five years' imprisonment to JAMES BARRY, aged eighteen years, for stealing several switches of hair and hair curls, of the value of $150, the property of LETITIA HAMILTON, of No. 34 West Twenty-sixth-street. The accused and two accomplices were detected by ARTHUR SHUMAN, of No. 1,371 Broadway, in the act of taking the hair from a show-case at the complainant's store. LOUIS FIEDLER, a waiter, was also sent to State Prison for five years, for pilfering an overcoat from Mr. WILLIAM H. SCOVILL, of Brooklyn, while the latter was staying at the Grand Central Hotel. It appeared that on a previous occasion the prisoner stole an overcoat belonging to FRICHEL H. COHN, of No. 331 West Fifty-seventh-street. CHARLES RASTAELLER, a clerk, who obtained $100 from the First National Bank of Brooklyn, on a check which he had forged with the name of CHARLES WAEFLER, one of his employers, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. MARY GARVIN, who stole $140 from a bureau while working for WILLIAM PATON, of No. 336 East Forty-eighth-street, as a domestic, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. DANIEL BRODIE and JAMES LYNCH, indicted with two others for robbery, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, in having stolen $15 from PETER J. GREEN, who was detained as a prisoner at a Chatham-street saloon during the commission of the offense. WILLIAM H. KING was sent to the City Prison for seven days for forging the name of WILLIAM H. VAIL to an order for a hat. Judgment was suspended in the case of WILLIAM SMITH, alias James McDonald, guilty of burglary, and the prisoner was discharged. In the matter of the dog fighters recently arrested in Water-street, Judge BEDFORD overruled the demurrer to the indictment found against them. HARRY RUSSELL, accused of abortion, was discharged by the Court on account of the absence of any proof against him. The complainant charged that the accused, after seducing a girl named KATIE HALSE, took her to AMELIA ARMSTRONG, alias Mme. Dubois, of No. 134 East Twenty-eighth-street, a noted abortionist, for medical treatment. In discharging RUSSELL, Judge BEDFORD threatened the most condign punishment against persons convicted of the hideous vice, before him. After several motions had been disposed of, the Court adjourned until this morning.

Other Coroner's Cases.

Coroner KEENAN was notified yesterday that EDWARD B. BLUNT, a native of England, aged thirty-seven, had died at St. Luke's Hospital from the effects of laudanum administered by himself without the knowledge of the physicians.

JOHN MCDOUGAL, a commission merchant at No. 79 Nassau-street, informed the Coroner that he had known the deceased for the past five years. He had been for a time under medical treatment for congestion of the brain. On the 19th inst. he entered St. Luke's Hospital for treatment for a dislocation of the knee and stricture. A day or two ago an operation was performed, and the patient was for a time in a state of stupor. The physicians stated that the deceased had must have taken a large dose of laudanum. He had been in the habit of taking laudanum to lull a sense of pain. Dr. MARSH will make a post-mortem examination today in order that the cause of death may be definitely ascertained.

NICHOLAS DE ANGELO, aged forty-eight, a native of Italy, residing at No. 336 Second-avenue, died in the Park Hospital, yesterday, from the effects of injuries sustained by a fall through a hatchway. Deceased had been employed in the printing-office of FRANCIS & LOUTRELL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, and, falling through the hatchway, sustained a fracture of the spine. Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest.

Dr. H. J. BERGOLD, of No. 156 Delancey-street, notified Coroner KEENAN, yesterday, that CHAS. MEYER, a German, had died at No. 321 East Forty-seventh-street, from the effects of injuries on his head, sustained, as is supposed, by a fall from his truck on the 20th inst. The deceased had remained in an unconscious condition from the time he was brought home by the Police until death occurred. Dr. MARSH will make the necessary post-mortem examination.

VIOLENT DEATHS.

The Wellington Case—A Verdict of Accidental Death Rendered.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday in the case of JAMES WELLINGTON, of No. 313 West Twenty-fifth-street, who was supposed to have come to his death by foul means. The following is an abstract of the evidence elicited:

PATRICK GANNON, of No. 307 Tenth-avenue, testified that he heard a noise on Monday night in the alley-way where the deceased was subsequently found; he looked and saw two men there, one lying on the snow and the other on his hands and knees, apparently unable to get up; he notified one JOSEPH O'NEIL, a barkeeper, that the deceased was in the alley-way, and in a dying condition; O'NEIL gave him a club to rap for a policeman, when several officers came and removed WELLINGTON to the Station-house.

JOSEPH O'NEIL, bar-keeper in the saloon No. 305 Tenth-avenue, testified that the deceased and another man came in on Monday night for liquor, which they obtained; the deceased fell on the floor, and the witness asked them to go away, as he would give them no more liquor; an hour after, witness heard that the deceased was in the alley-way, and dying. PETER DIXON was the man who was in WELLINGTON's company.

JAS. O'HALLORAN, who keeps a shoe-store at No. 303 Tenth-avenue, had seen WELLINGTON in the saloon very much intoxicated, and daring everybody to fight. DIXON was there also in the saloon. After WELLINGTON was picked up by the Police the witness and others locked DIXON in the shoe shop all night until he became sober.

PETER DIXON of No. 305 West Thirty-third-street, the prisoner, testified that he knew the deceased for about three years, and had never quarreled with him; they had been to a wake at the corner of Thirty-third-street and Tenth-avenue on Monday evening and became intoxicated; deceased fell in Thirtieth-street and witness subsequently left him; witness knew nothing of the matter until he found himself in O'HALLORAN's store the next morning.

Dr. MARSH, Deputy Coroner, had made a post-mortem examination and found a lacerated wound of the scalp, three inches long, over the left parietal bone. The skull was exposed and the scalp separated. Death was the result of compression of the brain from extravasation of blood.

The jury rendered a verdict that the injuries were sustained by a fall while intoxicated, and the Coroner discharged DIXON from custody.

First Ward Lord Industrial School—Annual Meeting of the Trustees.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Trustees of this institution was held, last evening, at the residence of the Treasurer, Mr. D. EDWIN HAWLEY, No. 47 Fifth-avenue, JAMES BROWN, Esq., in the chair. Very interesting reports were made by the Secretary and Treasurer, of the work of the past year, showing great efficiency on the part of the scholars, and that the school had doubled in numbers within the year, thus exceeding the most sanguine expectations of the Board. Nearly 300 children are now on the roll and in punctual attendance at the day and evening schools. Some remarkable instances of reform were brought before the Board, and photographs of these changes were exhibited.

The reading-room is nightly visited by many, who otherwise might be tempted into the grog-shops which infest this part of our City. An excellent course of free lectures was given last Winter, and is in progress this Winter, by such gentlemen as Dr. John Hall, Dr. McCartee, of China; Dr. Wm. Adams, Dr. Prime, Dr. J. Cotton Smith, Rev. Geo. J. Mingins, and others. The library now contains 100 well-selected volumes, and is constantly supplied with magazines and papers, given most liberally by the Press and other friends. The Committee appointed last year, of Messrs. WM. E. DODGE, Jr., M. K. JESUP, with the Secretary and Treasurer, to develop the benefits of the work, succeeded in inaugurating the lectures, instruction in German and the sewing-machine, of which many avail themselves. The Treasurer estimated the expenses for 1871 at $6,000, which, the Trustees feel assured, will be generously awarded by the merchants and bankers of this district of our City, who cannot too highly estimate the great need of this institution, and who are earnestly requested to call and examine for themselves at No. 207 Greenwich-street.

The following officers and Trustees compose its Board: Treasurer—D. Edwin Hawley; Secretary—G. L. Bruce; Trustees—James Brown, H. M. Alexander, M. K. Jesup, Howard Potter, J. P. G. Foster, G. DeForest Lord, John C. Brown, E. Judson Hawley, James M. Brown, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Robert B. Minturn, John W. Minturn, George Cabot Ward, Chandler Robbins, Peter F. King, Stanton Blake, J. P. Morgan, T. M. Adams, H. G. Stebbins, Charles Lanier, Robert Gordon, Robert L. Stuart, Oliver Harriman, T. Westervelt, Wm. H. Brower, C. D. Dickey, Frederick Sturgis.

The New City Census—Populations of the First and Sixteenth Wards.

The following census returns were furnished at Marshal SHARPE's office yesterday:

FIRST WARD.

[illegible]

SIXTEENTH WARD.

[illegible]

Scarcity of Water in Brooklyn—Official Notice of Impending Danger.

The Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Water Board imparts the following startling intelligence in a communication to the Commissioners, presented yesterday morning:

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, Jan. 27, 1871.

Honorable Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN—I would call your attention to the condition of our water supply, unprecedented at this season of the year. We are consuming more water at the present time than the flow of the streams. The small reserve of storage in the ponds has been exhausted, and the engines are now stopped for lack of water in the pump well. Ridgewood Reservoir has run down in spite of our efforts, from over eighteen feet in depth of water to near fifteen feet. I would suggest that in addition to such precaution as we are enabled to take, the public be advised that the matter is largely in their hands. If they choose to waste the precious element they cannot complain if a conflagration finds us without the means of averting it.

Respectfully yours,
JULIUS W. ADAMS, Chief Engineer.

The Delinquent Police.

Twenty-one policemen were arraigned before Commissioner SMITH yesterday, for violations of the rules and neglect of duty. The cases were generally of the latter character, and among them was that of Patrolman PETER MCDERMOTT, Fourteenth Precinct, who left his post for an oyster saloon, for which offense he was fined ten days' pay, and THOMAS DALY, of the Seventeenth Precinct, who was found sitting in the club-room of the Jolly Fellows when he should have been on post, and his case was referred to the Board. Patrolman CLEVELAND A. CONNOR, Twenty-eighth Precinct, was charged with drinking liquor while on patrol duty, Roundsman KINNEY testifying that he saw him commit the offense. CONNOR claimed that he drank nothing but water, and the case was referred to the Board.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday (Jan. 27) was only moderate, but several sales of some importance were effected, as follows: JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, disposed of two pieces of leasehold property, located on Avenue A and on Third-street, respectively. No. 101 Avenue A, comprising a lot 22.2 by 100 with the buildings thereon, situated on the west side of the street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, was sold to PETER DONGER for $16,900. The ground-rent on the premises, under the Astor lease of twenty-one years from Nov. 1, 1870, is $420 per annum. No. 183 Third-street, sold under the same decree of the Court as the above, comprises a lot 24.9 by 96.2, with the improvements, located on the north side of the street, between Avenues A and B. The premises were disposed of for $7,900, ALBERT LINGS being the buyer. This property is subject to a ground-rent of $360 a year under a Wyakoop lease, having about fourteen years to run, dated May 1, 1863. The same auctioneer, by another order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Esq., referee, sold the property, including a lot 18 by 100.4 feet, with the improvements, on the north side of Fifty-eighth-street, 323.1 feet west of Avenue A, to CHARLES WATRUOS for $16,000. The mortgage foreclosed in this instance amounted to $8,000. An adjournment by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE of the legal sale of a brown-stone house and lot on the south side of Forty-sixth-street, east of Fifth-avenue, completed the business of the day.

Today at the Exchange JAMES M. MILLER will complete the sale, adjourned from Saturday last, of a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25 by 85; a two-story brick stable, and six lots, located between the Sixth and Seventh-avenue boulevards, and on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets; three lots east being on each street, adjoining each other in the rear. The house is said to be exceedingly well built and contains all the modern improvements, while the grounds—the entire plot being 75 by 200—are handsomely laid out as a garden. The sale is announced as positively to take place, and as the transaction is of a legal nature an open market is assured. Both the location and extent of the property render it desirable.

Exchange Sales, Friday, Jan. 27.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

Lot, with buildings thereon, w. s., No. 101 Avenue A, between 6th and 7th sts., lot 22.2x100	$16,900
Lot with buildings thereon, w. s., No. 183 3d-st., between Avenues A and B, lot 24.9x96.2	7,900
Lot, with buildings thereon, n. s. 58th-st., 323.1 ft. w. of Avenue A, lot 18x100.4	16,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., s. s., 150 ft. n. w. of Powers-st., 25x100	$320
Broadway, s. w. s., 102.8 ft. n. w. of Bartlett-st., h. and l.	6,700
Catharine-lane, w. s., 100 ft. s. of York-st., 21.x28.1	100
Fort Greene-place, w. s., 119.9 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 21x100	11,250
Furmald-st., s. s., 94.5 ft. w. of Hudson-av., 42x100	450
John-st., n. s., 235 ft. e. of Rose-st., 50x106 (foreclosed 1840)	200
Macon-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 100x100	1,000
Prospect-st., n. w. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Central-av., 175x100	nom.
Schenck-st. and Park-av., n. w. corner, 75x100	1,540
3d-av., n. s., 280.10 ft. s. of Smith-st., 20x80	6,750
Gates-av., n. s., 88 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 22x100, h. and l.	} 1,100
Gates-av., n. s., 66 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 22x100, h. and l.	
Gates-av., n. s., 375 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 25x100	2,400
Grand-av., w. s., 275 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x29.8	} 750
Grand-av., w. s., 250 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x29	

Gravesend.

Public road, w. s., adjoining Bane's, 100.8x607.2	$1,400

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

5th av., w. s., 170 ft. from 4th-st., 120x105	$6,000
8th-av., w. s., lot No. 151, centre Mt. Vernon, 50x100	325

Morrisania.

Ella-st., n. s., 104 ft. e. of Morris-av., 50x200	$12,000
Main-st., s. w. s., 150 ft. n. w. of College-av., 25x100	2,300
140th-st., s. s., 106 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 25x100	1,500

Mount Pleasant.

Kensico to Tarrytown road, n. s., A. Taylor's property, 3 acres	$400

Newcastle.

Pleasantville to Newcastle Corners road, s. s., adjoining D. Overocker's	$1,000

Ossining.

Belleview-av., e. s., 800 ft. n. of Clinton-av., 50x125	$345

West Farms.

Marion-av., w. s., L. Putnam's property, 150x272	$6,000
Taylor-av., n. w. s., lot No. 149, Belmont Village, 100x100	800

Yonkers.

Woodworth-av., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Gold-st., 75x100	$2,600

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Charles-st., w. s., 375 ft. s. of Spruce-st., 25x20	$650
South 1st-st., w. s., 125 ft. from Sussex-av., 25x100	3,500

Orange.

Park-st., e. s., adjoining J. Ward's, 80x180	$2,200

East Orange.

Maple-av., n. s., 125 ft. n. w. of Oak-st., 100x180	$330

South Orange.

Grove-st., e. s., 1,592 ft. n. of South Orange-av., 80x120	$500

Bloomfield.

Park-st., s. s., 67 ft. from State-st., 88x30	$650

Woodside.

Atlantic-st., n. e. s., 588 ft. s. of Old Newark road, 57.10x181	$1,100
Atlantic-st., n. e. s., 535 ft. s. of Old Newark road, 57.10x181	1,100

Clinton.

Lyons-av., n. s., (Lyons to Ebeling,) 10 ch. 60 ls., 16 chs. 66 ls.	$3,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq. DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to
Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.
CHAS. MACRAE.
No. 70 Cedar-st., corner of Nassau.

CENTRAL PARK AND BOULEVARD LOTS.—Also, lots on 5th and 8th avs. lots, opposite the Central Park; lots also on the avenues north and south of the Central Park; also, lots on the streets adjacent to the Park; also, desirable lots, singly or in plots, for immediate improvement or for investment. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 86 Broadway.

STORE PROPERTY FOR SALE ON Broadway, Bowery, West Broadway, Broome, Grand, Spring, Prince, Houston, Bleecker, Amity sts.; among them will be found some valuable corners. Also, property on Mercer, Greene, Wooster, Laurens or South 5th-av., Sullivan and Thompson sts., and on all the principal avenues and streets. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 86 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP modern-frescoed brown-stone house, 20.10x56, lot 100 feet; 49th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; $31,500; terms easy. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE TENEMENT PROPerty, 75x98.9, partly improved, below 24th-st. and near 6th-av. will be sold low; good location for a factory. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON Murray Hill, between 5th and Madison avs., a four-story brown-stone-front house, 25 feet wide, with all the modern improvements; price, $52,500. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK houses, north side of 27th-st., about 100 feet east of 11th-av. Apply at the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, No. 166 Nassau-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, in 28th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. For particulars and permit apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY, NO. 125 MERCER-st.; lot 25x100, with three-story brick building; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 125 Broadway.

DWELLING-HOUSES AND LOTS ON 5th, Madison avs. and on the principal streets for sale by ALLEN & BROWN, No. 86 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, IN ORANGE, near the Junction Depot, small neat house and lot on easy terms; price $7,000; near to churches, schools and horse-cars. Also for sale, a neat house, ten rooms, first floor finished in hard wood, modern improvements, near Orange Depot; well-cultivated garden, fruit trees, &c.; $11,000. Also several good houses to let. J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class residence at Stamford, Conn.; five minutes walk from depot; house frame, three stories, fourteen rooms above the basement; speaking-tubes, gas, marble mantels, servants' stairs, &c.; two acres, with garden and fruits; stable and carriage-house. Will be sold at a bargain, or exchanged for good paying tenement property in the City. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 125 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—House, modern-built, commodious and in good order, with stable and over twelve lots of ground, within five minutes' walk of Port Richmond (Staten Island) Landing; will be exchanged for house in Brooklyn, well located and not heavily mortgaged. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 125 Broadway, corner Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR house in the City, difference in cash, very attractive place at Bergen Point, N. J.; house frame; modern built, with all conveniences of a City house; situated on the water, with water-right and frontage on two streets; stable, carriage-house and large lot. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 125 Broadway, corner Cedar-st.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—FOR Sale, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, five minutes from landing, with flagged walks, house with ten rooms, in good order; on corner, with over seven lots of ground; bargain at $6,500. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 125 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; at Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

A STORE, NO. 26 BEEKMAN-ST., without lofts and basement, to rent, 90 feet deep, centre and side light; admirable location for leather, paper or metal trade. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson-st.

AT NO. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER of Murray-st., over the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, the entire second floor to lease by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

VALUABLE CORNER PROPERTY—To let or lease—to be altered.—The north-east corner of 17th-st. and 4th-av., 25 by 115, residence of the late Jacob Cram, will be immediately converted into a bank or store, and be arranged to suit a tenant who may contract for the same, or the first floor and basement. Apply within ten days to MICHAEL COLEMAN, Tax Office, No. 32 Chambers-st.
HENRY H. BULL, Trustee.

BARCLAY-ST., NEAR THE ASTOR HOUSE.—To rent, the well-lighted five-story and basement store, No. 14 Barclay-st.; admirable location for china or crockery trade; possession Feb. 1. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FIFTH-AV. STORES TO LET.—TWO stores, 80 feet deep, No. 184 5th-av., west side, near 23d-st. Inquire on the premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THE CHEAPEST BUSINESS property in this City—the new first-class five-story iron-front store, 25x75, No. 147 Spring-st., just west of Broadway, on a lease of three years; $4,500 and Croton tax per year.
E. WILLIAMSON, Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 50 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 295 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 128 East 26th-st.; four rooms and kitchen, closets, gas, water, &c.; rent, $30 per month. Apply to E. P. ROGERS, No. 209 East 27th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT ON 127th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., Harlem, near boat and cars; terms moderate. For particulars address E. C. F., Box No. 115 Times Office.

TO LET, FOR TWO OR THREE years, four-story brown-stone house, No. 21 West 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., thoroughly furnished. Apply on the premises, from 11 to 2.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

I AM ABOUT ISSUING MY SPRING list of City houses for sale and to let; property placed in my hands will receive prompt attention; no charge unless a purchaser or tenant is furnished through my agency. ISAAC HONIG, No. 28 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for unencumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR, Box No. 5,915 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A 5TH-AV. house, not less than 27 feet front; also, one from 19 to 21 feet front.
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 86 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York—MALTBY G. LANE, plaintiff, against CATHARINE WAGNER and PHILIP WAGNER, her husband, and WILLIAM H. PAYNE, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above-entitled action on the 21st day of November, 1870, I, the undersigned referee, appointed in and by said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, by Lawrence, Oakley & Fleury, auctioneers, the following-described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land (with the dwelling-house thereon erected) situate in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, distant one hundred and five feet westerly from the south-west corner of Fifty-ninth-street and the Second-avenue; thence running southerly, and parallel to the Second-avenue, one hundred feet and four inches; thence running westerly, on a line parallel to said Fifty-ninth-street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, and on a line parallel to Second-avenue, one hundred feet and four inches, to the southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street; thence easterly along the said southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Jan. 13, 1871. GEORGE W. HARDIE, Referee.
C. W. VAN VOORHIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 52 Nassau-st., New-York. ja14-law3wSAW*

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE BOWERY AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
BOWERY.—The lot of land, together with the brick buildings thereon, situate on the west side of the Bowery, between Grand and Hester sts., and known as No. 116. Lot 25x100 feet.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 31, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 72 Nassau-st., and No. 42 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,000 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 308 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.
Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.
N. B.—Adjourned on account of the severe storm until THURSDAY, Feb. 2, 1871.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, stable, and six lots of land, on 129th and 128th sts., between 6th and 7th avs., Boulevards. The sale of above property will positively take place on SATURDAY, 28th January, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Jan. 28, at 11 o'clock, on Pier No. 8 East River:
2,540 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
900 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo brig America, from Messina.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
MONDAY, JAN. 30, 10 1-2 A. M., AT No. 114 Fulton-av., opposite Duffield-st., Brooklyn, the entire stock of fine bronze and Parian figures, clocks, silver-plated ware, cutlery, rich China and glass-ware, crockery, vases, &c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A LOST SOUL.

A DISCOURSE BY REV. J. M. PULLMAN, At the SIXTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., TO-MORROW EVENING. MORNING SERVICE at 10½ o'clock.

GRACE CHAPEL, FREE SEATS, EAST 14th-st.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the MORNING by Right Rev. Bishop POTTER. In the EVENING, the first of a course of Sunday Evening Lectures on "Heroes of the Church." Subject—*Ignatius*, by the clergyman in charge. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

SCRIPTURAL TYPES OF MODERN CHARACTER.
A SERIES OF SUNDAY MORNING DISCOURSES, BY REV. CHARLES F. LEE. SUNDAY, JAN. 29, "DAVID, THE SINGER OF ISRAEL." At the FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Plimpton Building, intersection of Stuyvesant and 9th sts. Services 10½ A. M. All seats free.

BIBLE QUESTION.—REV. OSCAR HUGO preaches on SUNDAY MORNING, in Fifty-third-street Baptist Church, 53d-st., near 7th-av., Rev. Dr. PENDLETON, Pastor; in the EVENING, in Attorney-street Church, between Rivington and Delancy streets, Rev. J. P. SWIFT, Pastor. Subject—*Protestant Rights of Conscience in Roman Catholic Countries.*

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Minister.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to any one who may not be settled in any other church home, to unite with us in these services.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 29th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. EVENING discourse—*The Division of the Ten Commandments.* Strangers invited and furnished with seats.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—SUNDAY, 29th, Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach MORNING and EVENING. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M. Seats free. Protracted meetings TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS next week.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M.; the evening service followed by a prayer-meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE RECONCILIATION, 31st-st. and 2d-av.—Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. N. L. BRIGGS will preach the third sermon in the course to young people, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. J. H. DAVENPORT will preach at 7½ A. M.; Rev. GEORGE C. PENNELL at 10½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. for Deaf Mutes; and Rev. E. H. KRANS at 7½ P. M. Catechetical instruction at 4 P. M.

IRELAND—REV. ALEXANDER KING, OF Dublin, will preach at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, at 7½ o'clock, on *Church Disestablishment and Progress of Religious Liberty in Ireland.* Seats free.

THE MIGHTY HUNTING.—BISHOP SNOW, of the Mount Zion Church of God, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Roman Antichrist and His Doom.*

REV. DR. ORMISTON WILL PREACH in the Church corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st. SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 29, at 7½ o'clock, the annual sermon before the New-York Bible Society.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL deliver the twelfth lecture in the course to young people, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Broome and Ridge sts.—Rev. G. B. BELL will preach SUNDAY, Jan. 29, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SOCIETY OF PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUALISTS.—Mrs. F. O. HYZER will speak at Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. No reserved seats.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., near Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON WILL deliver a series of sermons SUNDAY EVENINGS at the New-England Church, corner Madison-av. and 41st-st., on the following subjects:

JAN. 29—"What is Sin?"
FEB. 5—"What is Regeneration?"
FEB. 12—"Bible View of God's Decrees."
FEB. 19—"Natural Evil."
FEB. 26—"The Resurrection."
MARCH 5—"Future Rewards and Punishment."

Mr. RICHARDSON will also preach at 10½ A. M. All are cordially invited.

FREE (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

SUNDAY SERVICES.—7 A. M., Holy Communion; 10 A. M., Morning Prayer; 10½ A. M., Litany, (choral;) 11 A. M., Holy Communion, (choral;) 3½ P. M., Sunday-school; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer, (choral;) 7½ P. M., Compline, with Sermon, (choral.)

WEEK-DAY SERVICES.—7 A. M., Holy Communion; 9 A. M., Morning Prayer; 5 P. M., Evening Prayer, (choral on Wednesdays and Fridays.)

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av.—Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½. In the EVENING, at 7½, a meeting of rejoicing and thanksgiving will be held over the payment of the entire Church debt. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D., Rev. WM. M. PAXTON, D. D., Rev. R. R. BOOTH, D. D., and others. The public is cordially invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MCARTHUR, every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and persons having no regular place of worship are cordially invited.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS,
NO. 40 NEW-BOWERY, NEW-YORK.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

President—A. S. HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Vice-President—CHAS. CALLENDER, Newark, N. J.
Secretary—J. S. HOWELL, No. 242 Broadway.
Treasurer—WM. PHELPS, Nos. 224 and 226 Canal-st.
WATSON SANFORD, No. 130 Water-st.
THOS. L. RUSHMORE, No. 87 Worth-st.
CALEB B. KNEVALS, No. 65 Wall-st.
W. H. SUTTON, Jersey City.
GEO. SHEPARD PAGE, No. 129 Maiden-lane.
Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent.

Sunday-school 2 to 3 o'clock. Addresses and singing 3 to 4. Prayer-meeting TUESDAY EVENING 8 o'clock. Day-school 9 to 3 o'clock. Open to visitors daily except Saturday.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE APPEARED in these columns on the 14th inst.: "The Midnight Mission, No. 86 Amity-st., is greatly in need of work for the thirty inmates of the house. Owing to the great depression in business, the usual supply from the stores has fallen off entirely. Ladies having plain sewing of any kind to give out, can have it well done, and will do an act of real charity by taking it to Mrs. Foster, the lady in charge." The managers have the pleasure to report that the call has been responded to most nobly. The girls have been made happy by the calls of Christian ladies, and by having plenty of work. Mrs. Foster will be pleased to see all who wish information, or who wish to aid in this most difficult but successful work.

WANTED—A THOROUGH CHRISTIAN woman, who understands the management of a work-room, and can operate upon the sewing-machine, to take the charge of this department; with a suitable person a liberal arrangement will be made. Apply at No. 86 Amity-st.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Strangers and others are cordially invited. Seats free.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, THE PASTOR of Grand-street Methodist Church, near 5th-st., Williamsburg, will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; EVENING, 7½. Topic—*Wonder.* And TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS next week; revival increasing; seats free.

REV. R. D. NORTHROP WILL preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject (by request)—*The Causes which Alienate Young Men from Christianity.* Service at 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

NEW QUESTIONS AFFECTING THE RELATIONS OF CHURCH AND STATE IN AMERICA.—A discourse to be delivered by Rev. Dr. BELLOWS in All Souls' Church, corner 4th-av. and 20th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 29. MORNING service at 10½ A. M. EVENING at 7½ P. M. The public cordially invited.

ADVANTAGES OF SANCTIFICATION.—Pastor JOHN C. ADAMS will preach on the above in the Church, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 3 P. M. Seats free. He will also preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers always welcome.

NOTICE TO THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Dr. CHEEVER will preach in the church, corner of Lexington-av. and 44th-st., SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and Dr. SAMPSON will preach to his congregation at 10½ o'clock A. M., on *The Memorial Offering.*

HOUSE OF REST FOR CONSUMPTIVES.—Rev. Dr. CARTER will preach in behalf of this charity on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, in the Church of the Incarnation, corner Madison-av. and 35th-st. Service at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made.

FIVE-POINTS MISSION,—SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Service at 9½ A. M. and preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M., and from 3½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The pastor, R. M. STRATTON, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Evening subject—*The Character of Balaam.* Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. General Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder WM. STUART, from Philadelphia, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on subject connected with the coming and kingdom of Christ. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service at 11 A. M. and 3½ P. M. on SUNDAY, 29th inst. Right Rev. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, D. D., Bishop of Long Island, will preach in the MORNING.

REV. JOHN LOVE, JR., WILL PREACH at the Antioch Baptist Church, Bleecker, corner Morton-st., SUNDAY, Jan. 29, at 11½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF OUR LORD, corner 5th-av. and 37th-st.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Right Rev. Bishop SOUTHGATE will preach in the EVENING.

COOPER UNION SERVICES.—REV. GEORGE J. MINGINS will speak to the people every SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Cooper Union, in 8th-st. Strangers, and all who are without a place in the sanctuary, are cordially invited.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Rev. A. C. WEDEKIND, D. D., Pastor.—Divine Services SUNDAY, 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING and 7½ in the EVENING. Sunday-school at 3½ P. M.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Rev. L. S. WEED, Pastor, will preach at 10½ in the MORNING, and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*Fall of Jericho.* Seats free; strangers cordially invited.

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED SUNDAY MORNING in the South Reformed Church, corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st., by Rev. Dr. EGGERS, on *Christian America Salutes Free and United Italy.* Services at 10½ A. M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 29th inst., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. W. H. FERRIS, D. D., and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. C. S. HARROWER, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av.—SUNDAY services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. EVENING sermons on *The Apostolic Age.* Rev. J. T. LUNDY, D. D., Rector; Rev. W. F. LEWIS, assistant.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 30th and 40th sts.—Services; Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 7½ P. M.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—REV. H. D. GANSE, Pastor of North-west Reformed Church, now worshiping in this hall, preaches every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and AFTERNOON at 3½.

REV. J. HYATT SMITH WILL preach his *Snowball* sermon, and Prof. T. E. PERKINS will lead the singing, at the Laight-street Baptist Mission, corner of Varick-st., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.

A GRAND CONCERT IN AID OF THE Sunday-schools of St. Ann's Free Church for Deaf Mutes, will be given in Steinway Hall MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, at 8 o'clock. For particulars see announcements.

REV. S. S. ORRIS WILL PREACH on SABBATH, Jan. 29, in the Twenty-second-street Presbyterian Church, near 9th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All are invited to attend.

REV. DR. PRICE, RECTOR OF ST. Stephen's Episcopal Church, will preach at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 31st-st., Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

EVANGELIST PREACHING ON THE Coming of the Lord, at Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, CORner of 5th-av. and 10th-st.—Rev. WM. WARDLAW will preach in behalf of the Church mission to the Jews, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., near 24th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. MCVICKAR will preach.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of January, A. D. 1871, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALBERT D. BISHOP, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Room No. 8, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of January, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK SPEYER and ABRAHAM SPEYER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAURICE DEHOND and CONSTANT CLAUDE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been duly filed in said Court by Maurice Dehond and Constant Claude, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated, New-York, on the 18th day of January, 1871.
ja21-law3wS* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH SALOMON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Joseph Salomon, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal, Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL STURGEON and SAMUEL FLANNAGAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Samuel Sturgeon and Samuel Flannagan, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 27 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1871, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE HILLIARD AND ADAMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of The Hilliard and Adams Manufacturing Company, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GILES W. DART, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Giles W. Dart, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, (corner of Nassau,) Room No. 8 and 9, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of January, 1871.
ja28-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY A. ROYCE, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Henry A. Royce, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 24th day of January, A. D. 1871.
ja28-law3wS* CHARLES WHELP, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY BRINKMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Henry Brinkman, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 6th day of January, A. D. 1871.
ja14-law3wS* WM. R. DILLS, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB MAYER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned, John Sedgwick, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Jacob Mayer, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said District; and who was, to wit, on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1870, adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of himself.—Dated at New-York, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1870.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja28-law3wS* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters' and Chickering's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THE HOLIDAYS, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (185 4th-av.)

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PRODUCE COMMISSION AND JOBbing flour business, long established and now in successful operation in this City, together with the good will, for sale. A party with from $5,000 to $10,000 capital, who wishes to engage in a safe and profitable business, will find this a good opportunity. The purchaser will, if he desires it, be assisted by the retiring firm until he has become familiar with its details. Address, over real name, Post-office Box No. 5,686.

PATENT.—AN EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO A manufacture, entirely new, and which may be developed into an immense business; no cash required. Address A. M. R. DREW, Leggett's Hotel.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER, WITH A capital of $800, wanted as a copartner. Address, Editor and Proprietor North Carolina Citizen, Asheville, N. C.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. JOHN DIXON, having retired from the firm of TOBIN, DIXON & DAVISSON, the remaining members, with Messrs. SAMUEL S. POMROY, JOHN GRIFFIN and ROBERT DIXON, will continue the business under the name of TOBIN, DAVISSON & CO.
TOBIN, DIXON & DAVISSON.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.
No. 48 Exchange-place.
The firm of SMALLEY & LAWRENCE is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
W. B. SMALLEY,
J. D. LAWRENCE.
JAN. 27, 1871.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BANK FIXTURES AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.
THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
Of the City of New-York,
No. 336 Broadway,
Being about to remove to their new banking-room corner of Broadway and Warren-st., offer for sale the furniture and fixtures of their present office. For particulars apply to D. R. MANGAM, President.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris. No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND TEXAS BEEF PRESERVING COMPANY—formerly at No. 44 East 23d-st., are now prepared to supply the trade and shipping at wholesale with their very superior canned roast beef, in pieces or chopped. Office, 16 Cedar-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 339 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building, N. Y. All articles at the lowest factory prices. J. K. HOPPEL.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. | "EXTRA" STEAMERS.
India ... Sat., Jan. 28 | Britannia ... Wed., Jan. 25
Europa ... Sat., Feb. 4 | Iowa ... Wed., Feb. 1
Columbia ... Sat., Feb. 11 | Ismailia ... Wed., Feb. 8
Anglia ... Sat., Feb. 18 | Acadia ... Wed., Feb. 22
Australia ... Sat., Feb. 25 | Iowa ... Wed., Mar. 1
Columbia ... Sat., Mar. 4 | Ismailia ... Wed., Mar. 22
And every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY: First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location. Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130. Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28. Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued, payable on presentation. Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Royal Mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON ... Saturday, Jan. 28, 11 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP ... Saturday, Feb. 4, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) ... Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. Cabin ... $75; To London ... 80; To Halifax, N. S. ... 20. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. Steerage ... $30; To London ... 35; To Halifax, N. S. ... 15.
Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE. THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. [illegible] Wednesday, Feb. 1 | Samaria, Thursday, Feb. 2; [illegible] Thursday, Feb. 2 | Abyssinia, Wed., Feb. 8; [illegible] Wednesday, Feb. 8 | Calabria, Thursday, Feb. 9; [illegible] Thursday, Feb. 9 | Cuba, Wednesday, Mar. 1; [illegible] Wednes., Feb. 15 | Siberia, Thursday, Mar. 2.
RATES OF PASSAGE. By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage. First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold. First Cabin to Paris ... $145, gold. By the Thursday steamers: First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS. THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, Jan. 25, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Feb. 1, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE ... Feb. 8, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN ... Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS ... Feb. 22, at 8 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Mar. 1, at 12½ P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency. For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River. ENGLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, Jan. 28, at 10 A. M. ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Feb. 4, 3 P. M. Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency. For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST. WASHINGTON, Roussan, SATURDAY, Jan. 28. LAFAYETTE, Bousrau, SATURDAY, Feb. [illegible] Note.—The Washington will sail direct for Bordeaux. For freight or passage apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED. Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Class, $125 to $170. Steerage, $60. according to the location of berth. These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip. Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 6TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, (except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.) One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free. Feb. 4 RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. FARNSWORTH. Departure of 20th every month will touch at San José Guatemala and Punta Arenas. Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan. All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Feb. 3. Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Feb. 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c. For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month: SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21. NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 23. MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23. These splendid steamers will sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M. CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken ... Saturday, Jan. 28. CLEOPATRA, Phillips ... Tuesday, Feb. 7. CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman ... Friday, Feb. 17. CLEOPATRA, Phillips ... Monday, Feb. 27. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway. Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, leaving regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River. MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS ... Feb. 2. MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau) ... Feb. 9. COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE ... Feb. 16. For freight or passage, apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE. For Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City. The United States Mail Steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANCY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail Jan. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST. GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS. THE STEAM-SHIPS SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Jan. 28, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green. HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 28, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 31, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st. GENERAL LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 2, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 84 Liberty-st. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points. C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS. Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO. Pier No. 2, N. R.—The steamer Vulcan will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE
BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.
ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.
THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST., AND THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York. DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

8 Per Cent. Interest FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY. FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED. Principal and Interest Payable in Gold. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application. W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st. TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

O. E. WOOD, NO. 33 NASSAU-ST., HAS FOR SALE FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS, Of Eastern and Western Companies, Pay 7 to 10 PER CENT. INTEREST. Also, ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., IMPROVEMENT BONDS, 6 years, 7 per cent. interest, payable in New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 Nassau St. CORNER OF CEDAR ST. FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight. PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand. INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities. COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

CITY STOCKS, THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD, SEVEN (7) PER CENTS, TWENTY TO THIRTY YEARS TO RUN. DITTO DUE IN 1874-75, FOR SALE. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st. P. S.—City 6s bought and sold.

FINANCIAL NOTICE. $30,000 BONDS WANTED FOR SINKING FUND OF THE DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD. Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Trust Mortgage Deed of the DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, dated Oct. 1, 1868, made to the undersigned Trustees, to secure the payment of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds, sealed proposals addressed to W. S. Gilman and N. A. Cowdrey, Trustees, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, will be received until noon of the 23d day of February, 1871, for the sale, to the undersigned, of thirty of the above-named bonds of $1,000 each, which bonds will then be redeemed with money derived from sales of said lands. W. S. GILMAN, N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due Feb. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the Banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Feb. 1. HENRY R. LOW, Treasurer. NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1871.

MONEY TO LOAN On desirable New-York and Brooklyn Real Estate. Mortgages promptly cashed. Principals only dealt with. JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT a meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company. THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company. THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SEVEN per cent. bonds of the City of New-Albany, Ind., having twenty years to run, are for sale at 90 and accrued interest at the Chatham National Bank. The total debt of the City, including these bonds, is $375,000.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with. WM. SINCLAIR, Jr., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President. BENJ. H. DEWEY, Cashier.
THE SECURITY BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 819 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE 7-30 NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS NOW RECEIVED. INVESTORS CAN OBTAIN FULL INFORMATION BY APPLYING AT THE BANK. Bank officers and private bankers wishing to interest themselves in the sale of these Bonds, which are introduced under the auspices of Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., Fiscal Agents, are invited to communicate with J. U. ORVIS, President. GENERAL AGENT For New-York State and Northern New-Jersey.

NINTH WARD BANK, (ORGANIZED UNDER STATE CHARTER.) CAPITAL $200,000, SUBJECT TO INCREASE TO $500,000. THIS BANK Is now open for business at NO. 32 ABINGDON-SQUARE. This bank invites the accounts of the merchants and residents of the Ninth Ward and vicinity, and assures all depositors that they will be liberally dealt with, and every facility afforded consistent with sound banking. Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM PAXON.
FRED. BOHDE, Bohde & Doscher, 204 Fulton-st.
JOHN H. BERDAN, Jefferson Market.
EDWARD GREENE, Laflin & Rand Powder Co., Park-row.
EDGAR F. BROWN, Brown & Bates, 230 Broadway.
JAMES QUEE, 634 Hudson-st.
PHILLIP HERRMAN, 338 West 14th-st.
W. H. GRAY, 23 and 27 Wooster-st.
MINOT F. WINCH, 155 Charles-st.
JOSIAH COLBY, 53 Leonard-st.
D. R. MANGAM, President National Trust Co.
HORACE INGERSOLL, B. C. Wheeler & Co., 403 West-st.
JOHN CROW, 611 Hudson-st.
JOSEPH ROSENTHAL, H. Bacharach & Co., 447 Broadway.
H. R. CHANDLER, 11 Wall-st.
E. L. BURNHAM, E. L. & R. T. Burnham, 609 Hudson-st.
WM. H. CHRISTIE, W. H. Christie & Co., foot of Christopher-st.
WALTER J. PRICE, Beadleston, Price & Co., 269 West 10th-st.
E. G. W. WOERZ, Beadleston, Price & Co., 269 West 10th-st.
HENRY KLOPPENBURG, H. Kloppenburg & Son, 35 9th-av.
WM. PAXON, President. J. O. NOXON, Cashier.

WELLS FARGO AND CO., PARIS, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. BANKERS AND EXPRESS FORWARDERS to all parts of the WORLD. Credits for travelers, exchange and telegraphic transfers available everywhere. Freight and packages to any portion of EUROPE at low rates. Peculiar facilities for shipment of GOODS IN BOND, overland or by steamer, to the Western States and Territories, MEXICO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHINA, JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.
THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY to the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1870:
Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870 ... $5,270,690 09
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1870 ... 2,155,722 64
Total amount of marine premiums ... $7,426,412 73
No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870 ... $5,392,739 55
Losses paid during the same period ... $2,208,590 30
Returns of premiums and expenses ... 1,068,263 87
The Company has the following assets, viz.:
United States and State of New-York stock, City, bank and other stocks ... $8,843,740 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise ... 2,377,250 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages ... 217,500 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at ... 339,432 02
Premium notes and bills receivable ... 2,089,915 95
Cash in bank ... 316,125 45
Total amount of assets ... $14,183,963 42
Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.
The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1867, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled. Upon certificates which were issued (in red scrip) for gold premiums; such payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.
A dividend of thirty-five per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st of December, 1870, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April, next.
By order of the Board. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
J. D. JONES, CHARLES DENNIS, W. H. H. MOORE, HENRY COIT, WM. C. PICKERSGILL, LEWIS CURTIS, CHAS. H. RUSSELL, LOWELL HOLBROOK, R. WARREN WESTON, ROYAL PHELPS, CALEB BARSTOW, A. P. PILLOT, WILLIAM E. DODGE, DAVID LANE, JAMES BRYCE, DANIEL S. MILLER, WM. STURGIS, HENRY K. BOGERT, DENNIS PERKINS, JOS. GAILLARD, Jr., C. A. HAND, JAMES LOW, B. J. HOWLAND, BENJ. BABCOCK, ROBT. B. MINTURN, G. W. BURNHAM, FRED. CHAUNCEY, R. L. TAYLOR, GEO. S. STEPHENSON, WILLIAM H. WEBB, SHEPPARD GANDY, FRANCIS SKIDDY, CHAS. P. BURDETT, ROBT. C. FERGUSSON, WM. E. BUNKER, SAM'L L. MITCHILL, JAS. G. DE FOREST, ROBT. L. STUART, ALEX. V. BLAKE.
J. D. JONES, President. CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President. W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President. J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS. EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON AND NASHVILLE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, ($10,000 per mile.) ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. STOCK, guaranteed by Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. For sale by WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK. The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.) NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST. DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000. INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY days, as depositors prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, or bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due. Send or call for circular. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st., New-York. Present rate of interest, SIX PER CENT. Interest calculated from the 1st of the month following the day of deposit, and is computed and paid, or credited, Jan. 1 and July 1, on the amount in bank on those days. Bank open EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS AND SATURDAYS, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. E. A. QUINTARD, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax. Money deposited on or before Feb. 1, will draw interest from that date. WM. VAN NAME, President. HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $3,284,245 05.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums, from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1. Assets, $2,145,440 45. Surplus, $162,517 04.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS. Wanted, immediately, for this branch of the service, a number of able-bodied men over 21 years of age. Apply to the commanding officer of Marine Barracks, Flushing-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in East 18th-st., convenient to Gramercy, Westminster and Everett Hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a front room, bedroom connecting, with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, B., Box No. 156 Times Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 12th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

LARGE SECOND FLOOR ROOM FOR gentleman and wife—or gentlemen—with superior board. No. 56 West 23d-st., near 5th-av.; references required.

NO. 38 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOME furnished front room for gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen, with first-class board; references required.

NO. 234 EAST 13TH-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, second floor, front room, nicely furnished, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; location desirable; references required.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM WITH BEDroom attached, in a private family, with or without partial board. Inquire at No. 23 East 17th-st.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BEDROOM AND PARLOR, well furnished and pleasantly located, for a gentleman and wife, without board; must be between University-place and 6th-av., and 8th and 23d sts. Reply to G., with references, Box No. 105 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. NO. 141 BROADWAY, Jan. 26, 1871. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable free of Government tax, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND. CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871. The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent (free of tax) has been declared, payable on demand. JOHN BABBY, Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND. YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NO. 71 BROADWAY, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871. THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York. The transfer-book will be closed on the evening of the 19th inst., and will be reopened on the morning of the 2d day of February, 1871. CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1871. A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1, free of Government tax. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st. The transfer-books will be closed from 14th inst. until Feb. 2. By order of the Board of Directors. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1871. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., in gold, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 20th day of January inst., to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 14th day of January inst., after which date, and until the 4th day of February next, the transfer books will be closed. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1871. A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. OUT of the net earnings of the Company, prior to Feb. 1, 1871, has been declared payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York. The transfer-books will be closed on the 14th day of January inst., and reopened on the 6th day of February next. JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1871. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Two and a Half per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th of February, and for thirty days thereafter, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th inst. and reopened Feb. 11. G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 76 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK, CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE. A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND AT THE rate of Six per Cent. per annum has been ordered to be paid by the Trustees on all sums entitled thereto, from $5 upward, on and after Jan. 16, 1871. Interest not drawn will be added to the depositor's account, and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1871. Money deposited on or before Jan. 21 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open every day from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. JOHN P. WHITE, President. FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE Interest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Feb. 1, 1871, will be paid on that day, by JNO. J. BRADLEY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the new Court-house. The transfer-books will be closed FRIDAY, Dec. 30, 1870. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1870.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1871. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1871. The transfer-books will remain closed until Feb. 7, 1871. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 19, 1871. CASH CAPITAL ... $200,000. SURPLUS ... $172,000. FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., free from tax, payable Feb. 1, 1871. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, (OF MISSOURI,) ST. LOUIS, January, 1871. NOTICE.—THE COUPONS, DUE 1ST OF February, from bonds of this Company, will be paid upon presentation on and after that date, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York. HUDSON E. BRIDGE, President.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 120 Broadway. COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, ON BONDS OF this Company, will be paid on and after that day at this office. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 164 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871. A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable 1st of February next. JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company will pay a Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, on and after 1st February next, at their office, corner 3d-av. and 8th-st. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO. NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. The steamers MAGENTA, Capt. JOHN BROWN, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES SEELY, leave Pier No. 28 North River daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: MAGENTA 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with accommodation train for Philadelphia; JESSE HOYT 4 P. M. connecting with way-train for Tom's River. For Port Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, connecting at Eatontown Junction with 8 A. M., and at Port Monmouth Pier with 4 P. M. boat. Philadelphia freight received at lowest rates up to 3 P. M. and forwarded with dispatch. Way freight to 4 P. M. JAMES FISK, Jr., President. M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO. FOR BOSTON, Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT. DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M. From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Chambers-st. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. The splendid steamers NEWPORT, Com. A. G. SIMMONS, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. OLD COLONY, Com. B. M. SIMMONS, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M. JAMES FISK, Jr., President. M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c. —Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

TWINES, &C.

J. C. TODD, MANUFACTURER OF FLAX, COTTON AND WOOL TWINE, JUTE ROPE, BAGGING, &C. —For sale in large or small quantities, at the lowest market price. Samples may be seen and orders taken at the office of TODD & RAFFERTY, No. 10 Barclay-st., New-York; or, at the factory, at Paterson, N. J. J. C. TODD.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. EVERY EVENING, EXCEPT SATURDAY, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as RICHELIEU, with MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT AND AN EFFICIENT CAST. RICHELIEU MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK. SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 28, MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT as RAPHAEL in MARBLE HEART. Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av. JAMES FISK, Jr. ... PROPRIETOR. LAST APPEAL IN NEW-YORK IN FAVOR OF THE HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL. Tendered by the proprietor of the Grand Opera-house, SATURDAY, Jan. 28, at 1 o'clock. A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME. First and second acts LES BRIGANDS. FIORELLA ... CELINE MONTALAND. FRAGOLETTO ... ELISE PERSINI. SIGNOR CARLO PATTI Will execute a Brilliant Violin Solo. M. VARLET Will sing a GRAND ARIA from ZAIRE ... by ... MERCADANTE. The performance will conclude with the Third Act—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. LA GRANDE DUCHESSE ... LEA SILLY. The co-operation of the patrons of the Grand Opera-house, and the public generally, is earnestly solicited in favor of this, the LAST opportunity in NEW-YORK of furthering a deserving cause. BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

STEINWAY HALL. GRAND CONCERT IN AID OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOLS OF ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES, Will be given on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, AT 8 O'CLOCK. Miss MARIA BRAINERD, The Misses HATTIE and ANNA BULKLEY, Mr. WILLIAM LEGGETT, have kindly consented to sing. Mr. H. BENJAMIN will give some readings. Mr. CARYL FLORIO will play the accompaniments. Mr. J. NEWSTADT, with the assistance of sixteen performers on eight Steinway pianos, will present the Overture to Semiramis. Tickets, $1 each, and checks for reserved seats without extra charge, can be obtained of Messrs. Kirby & Co., No. 902 Broadway, and at the door.

SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND. PROMENADE CONCERT AT THE ARMORY, 3d-av. and 6th-st., ON SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 28, At 8 o'clock. Tickets can be obtained from members of the regiment and at the armory.

ELEVENTH POPULAR CONCERT at ASSOCIATION HALL, SATURDAY, Jan. 28, 1871, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents. Miss GRAZIELLA RIDGWAY, Miss ANNA R. BULKLEY, Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Mr. CANDIDO BERTIE, ANTONIO L. MORA.

DION BOUCICAULT SAID—"I HAD you, Miss KEENE, in my mind constantly while writing this drama of 'Hunted Down.'"

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC CONCERT. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN, THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. MME. GAZZANIGA. Mr. BOEHM, SOLO FOR BASSO CLARINET. THE FULL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA UNDER Mr. CARL BERGMANN. Tickets, $1 50; reserved seats, $2.

THE WATER-COLOR PICTURES In the Winter Exhibition of the National Academy of Design. Now open Day and Evening.

A GRAND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION, under the auspices of a committee composed of the following gentlemen: Hon. Henry Smith, Hon. Owen W. Brennan, Gen. Henry A. Barnum, John McB. Davidson, William R. Travers, Hon. Thomas C. Field, in aid of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, will take place at J. McB. Davidson's, No. 581 Broadway, as soon as the lists are filled, due notice of which will be given to the public. 200 PRIZES VALUED AT $8,000. ONE THOUSAND TICKETS AT $10 EACH. Among the prizes are Diamonds, Watches, and several $100 Greenbacks, Chains, Rings, &c. These prizes are on exhibition at J. McB. Davidson's, No. 581 Broadway, where tickets can be had and full particulars given. We earnestly hope our patriotic and liberal citizens will at once contribute to this most worthy charity. J. McB. DAVIDSON, Treasurer. HENRY SMITH, Chairman Committee.

AGNES BOUCICAULT SAID—"WHEN Dion finished reading me his play of 'Hunted Down,' he inquired, 'Who's the woman for Mary Leigh?' I replied, 'LAURA KEENE.'"

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. SEVENTH WEEK and LAST NIGHTS of SARATOGA! SARATOGA! LAST MATINEE BUT ONE NEXT SATURDAY, AT 1½. In active preparation, for speedy and splendid production, DION BOUCICAULT'S last and most alluring dramatic comedy, entitled JEZEBEL, which is now THE REIGNING LONDON SENSATION.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY. MATINEE AT 1½. EVENING AT 8. THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE AGE. The Gorgeous Spectacular Play of THE BLACK CROOK. With entire NEW SCENERY and EFFECTS, and THE LARGEST GRAND BALLET CORPS that ever appeared in America. ON MONDAY NEXT SEVERAL NEW AND GRAND FEATURES WILL BE INTRODUCED.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. LAST NIGHTS, LAST NIGHTS, OF GEO. L. FOX'S POPULAR PANTOMIME, WEE WILLIE WINKIE. LAST MATINEES, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, AT 2. IN REHEARSAL, G. L. RICHELIEU FOX.

STEINWAY HALL. SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 28. The public is respectfully informed that THEODORE THOMAS' SECOND AND POSITIVELY LAST GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERT will take place THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, when the following eminent artists will appear: THE CELEBRATED AND POPULAR PIANISTS, Miss ANNA MEHLIG, Mr. S. B. MILLS, together with THEODORE THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY PERFORMERS.
PROGRAMME.
Symphony, "Pastorale," ... Beethoven.
Concerto, "in E minor," ... Chopin.
PIANO AND ORCHESTRA. Miss ANNA MEHLIG AND ORCHESTRA.
Overture, "Faust," ... Wagner.
Septet, "Op. 20," ... Beethoven.
Clarionets, Bassoons, Horns and String Orchestra.
GRAND DUET FOR TWO PIANOS ... LISZT.
Miss ANNA MEHLIG and Mr. S. B. MILLS.
SYMPHONIC POEM, "LES PRELUDES," LISZT.
FULL ORCHESTRA.
ADMISSION TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR. RESERVED SEATS, FIFTY CENTS EXTRA. At the box-office of Steinway Hall, J. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, [illegible]

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. REV. ROBERT COLLYER, OF CHICAGO, will lecture before the above Association, at STEINWAY HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1871, at 8 o'clock. Subject—CLEAR GRIT. Tickets of admission 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra. For sale, on and after Friday morning next, at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s bookstore, No. 713 Broadway, and at the Library. [illegible], Chairman Lecture Committee.

MARIE SEEBACH—STADT THEATRE. [illegible] Goethe's sublime creation, Faust. [illegible] (the Jungfrau von Orleans) [illegible] Vaneta as Queen Isabella.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE SAID—"'Hunted Down' is the best play produced this season, and decidedly one of the best Boucicault ever wrote; for, while it is as intensely exciting as any of his sensation plays, it is as brilliant as his earliest comedy."

PLYMOUTH ORGAN CONCERTS. NO. 81—PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN. CONCERTS EVERY SATURDAY, From 4 to 5 P. M. Doors open at 3½. Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW, Organist of Zion Church, New-York, and Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING, the distinguished contralto, will be the performers at the above concert today (Saturday.) Admission, 15 cents; ten tickets, $1.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL. No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. Mrs. MACREADY will give the SECOND of her DRAMATIC and POETIC RECITALS, MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, at 8 P. M. Selections will be made from SHAKESPEARE, POE, TOBIN, HOOD, &c. Cards at the Hall. Reserved seats, 75 cents. General admission, 50 cents.

THE BOSTON POST SAID—"SELWYN gave us last night the gem of the season. 'Hunted Down' will live as long as the drama exists."

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

WALLACK'S. Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. LESTER WALLACK. THIS SATURDAY, AT 1½ P. M., FIRST MATINEE OF OURS, Produced with new and handsome scenery, elegant and appropriate costumes and uniforms, and all the incidental music. Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mrs. THOMAS BARRY, Miss EFFIE GERMON, and Miss EMILY MESTAYER. THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, JAN. 28, For the first time this season, Colman's great comedy, THE POOR GENTLEMAN, With the following powerful cast:
Sir Robert Bramble ... Mr. JOHN GILBERT.
Frederick Bramble ... Mr. GEORGE CLARKE.
Lieut. Worthington ... Mr. CHAS. FISHER.
Dr. Ollapod ... Mr. J. H. STODDART.
Sir Chas. Cropland ... Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD.
Humphrey Dobbins ... Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON.
Corporal Foss ... Mr. M. LANAGAN.
Valet ... Mr. J. PECK.
Warner ... Mr. W. QUIGLEY.
Emily Worthington ... Mrs. THOS. BARRY.
Miss Lucretia McTabb ... Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.
The EPILOGUE will be spoken by the CHARACTERS.
MONDAY, Jan. 30—OURS. TUESDAY, Jan. 31—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY AND [illegible] THE POOR GENTLEMAN [illegible] SATURDAY NIGHT, [illegible]

WALLACK'S. THIS (SATURDAY) MATINEE, AT 1½ P. M., MR. LESTER WALLACK IN OURS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE. LINA EDWIN ... Proprietor and Lessee. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, Limited engagement of LAURA KEENE, Who will have the honor of once more appearing before a New-York public in DION BOUCICAULT'S BEST PLAY, HUNTED DOWN; OR, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH. Each artist carefully selected for their fitness for the roles assigned. NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway. [illegible] LAURA KEENE AND HUNTED DOWN. MATINEE, THIS SATURDAY, JAN. 28, Commencing at 2 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL. Miss MARIE KREBS' [illegible] Pianoforte Recital, [illegible] JAN. 28, 1871, AT 2 P. M., [illegible] will be kindly assisted by Mr. WM. CANDIDUS, the favorite tenor, and [illegible] KOPTA, the eminent violinist. [illegible] SINGLE DO., $1 50. For sale by [illegible] & Co., No. 820 Broadway, G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and at STEINWAY HALL.

[illegible] HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL. [illegible] PERFORMANCES IN NEW-YORK. GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 28, BRILLIANT COMBINATION OF OPERA BOUFFE ARTISTS. LES BRIGANDS, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. MONTALAND, SILLY, PERSINI AND OTHER PERFORMERS. AN EXTRAORDINARY BILL. [illegible] GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. [illegible]

WOOD'S MUSEUM. LAST MATINEE AND EVENING OF THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE. TODAY AT 2 P. M. THIS EVENING AT 8. Last appearance of MISS LYDIA THOMPSON. MEG'S DIVERSION AND IXION. MONDAY, JAN. 30, 1871, First appearance of Miss LUCY RUSHTON, in RED HANDS. Box plan open. Secure seats.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. POSITIVELY LAST CINDERELLA MATINEE, TODAY, at 2½ o'clock. THE ENTIRE CIRCUS TROUPE. EVERY NIGHT AT 8. ALI BEN ABDALLAH TROUPE OF REAL BEDOUIN ARABS, original and wonderfully endowed CHILDREN OF THE DESERT. FEATS OF MUSCULAR ENDURANCE. Unparalleled acts of daring HORSEMANSHIP.

REV. DR. CHAPIN WILL LECTURE AT CHELSEA CHURCH, WEST 22D-ST., NEAR 9TH-AV., MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, ON "MODERN CHIVALRY." ADMISSION, 50 CTS.

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON SAID—"Miss KEENE, write to Boucicault for a play I saw in England, called 'Hunted Down.' You are the woman in this country who can play Mary Leigh."

LECTURES.

THE HISTORY AND PRINCIPLES OF ART. A COURSE OF SEVEN LECTURES By Rev. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D., LL.D., President of Columbian College, Washington, D. C., IN THE CHAPEL OF RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, Commencing MONDAY, Jan. 30, and continuing on successive MONDAYS, at 1½ P. M. Tickets for sale at Putnam's book-store, Goupil's and Schaus' art-galleries, or at the College.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HIRAM HUTCHINSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Sanford & Woodruff, No. 102 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of August, 1870. MARY ANN HUTCHINSON, Executrix. au12-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA J. OOTHOUT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 3 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1870. H. OOTHOUT, Executor. n12-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MAX MARX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 116 Church-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of November, 1870. WILLIAM MARX, JONAS SONNEBORN. n19-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM V. BRADY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next. Dated New-York, the 24th day of November, 1870. CORNELIA BRADY, Executrix. ISAAC L. KIP, HENRY A. HURLBUT, } Executors. n26-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MONCRIEF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 91 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June, 1871.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1870. THEODORE ROSS, Executor. d10-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robt. C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUKE HEMENWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of CHAS. LANIER, No. 27 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next. Dated, New-York, the 16th day of December, 1870. MARY C. HEMENWAY, CHARLES LANIER, Administratrix and Administrator of Luke Hemenway, deceased. d17-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. VALENTINE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Isaac Hendrix, No. 319 West 34th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of December, 1870. ISAAC HENDRIX, Executor. JULIA F. VALENTINE, Executrix. d24-law6mS*

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 5:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent. NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting will be held at Albany, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, 1871, at noon, continuing through the evening and the day following. The Winter Exhibition will be on THURSDAY, the 9th, at the Agricultural Rooms, as usual. J. L. HANSON, Secretary. ALBANY, Jan. 14, 1871.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN, No. 40 Washington-square, (south.) GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL. Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST. In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 1. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE, BURLINGTON, NEW-JERSEY. Right Rev. WM. H. ODENHEIMER, D.D., President. Rev. CHARLES T. KELLOGG, M. A., Rector. COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT, Also, THE ENGLISH and PREPARATORY DEPARTMENTS now open for the reception of students. Second term of the academic year begins Feb. 6, 1871. For information, &c., apply to Rev. CHARLES T. KELLOGG, Rector, Burlington, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $150 for half year, commencing Feb. 22. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 8. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 16 weeks begins Feb. 20. A safe and pleasant home; best educational advantages. Send for circular. Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraints. YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL HAS reopened at 113 5th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES. PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871. Proposals, sealed, and indorsed on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock the 1st proximo, for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:
BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
20,000 pounds Sugar, 25,000 pounds Candles, } Naval Standard.
BUREAU EQUIPMENTS AND RECRUITING.
140 feet 3-inch Wire Rope for Fore and Main Stays.
265 feet 2¼-inch Wire Rope for Fore and Main Stays.
To be six-strand fine Wire Rope, painted, and have a hemp heart, of Roebling's manufacture, or other equal to it in all respects, and to be delivered at the Navy-Yard, Washington, D. C. Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified. Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present. J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master U. S. N.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. [illegible]

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 203 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation to do the entire cooking, washing and ironing in a private family; is a good cook and baker and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 423 Grand-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN LADY, A SITuation to do sewing; understands operating on Singer's machine, and is willing to do chamber-work in a fine family; speaks French, not English. Call at No. 209 Bowery, first floor.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE American young woman, a situation as waitress or chamber-maid and waitress; excellent waitress; understands the care of silver and getting up of salads of all kinds, &c.; good references. Call at 325 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN woman as cook; to assist in washing; has good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., near 10th-st.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, JUST ARrived from Europe, and having received a good education, desires employment in a family to take care of children or to be a lady's companion in town or abroad. Address S. A., No. 218 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly; will be found trustworthy, and has unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 260 West 18th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman; understands her business thoroughly; will be found trustworthy, and has unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 186 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 110 East 16th-st.

SIMMS' OFFICE, NO. 541 6TH-AV., SUPplies colored servants, male and female, for every capacity, at short notice; farm hands direct from the South; man and wife at hand.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man, who has had a thorough English education to the business; highest testimonials as to ability and character. Call or address for two days J. F., at Mr. Bonner's saddlery, No. 57 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A POSITION AS BUTLER IN A private family by a single young man, a native of England, experienced as above; a good City reference. Call or address Y. C., No. 542 6th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a Scotchman who thoroughly understands his business; married, no incumbrance; nothing but a first-class place will be attended to. Address J. S., Box No. 130 Stamford, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN AN OFFICE or store by a boy thirteen years old, who lives with his parents; is well up in figures, and writes a good hand. Address F. P., in care of D. K. D., No. 32 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

FARMER WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE and experienced man to take charge of a farm on Long Island by the 1st of March next; must be Protestant with the best of references. Apply to Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG, St. Luke's Hospital, 54th-st. and 5th-av.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN TO FILL the position of chief engineer in a hardware manufacturing establishment; the best of City reference required. Address Box No. 787 New-York Post-office.

BOY WANTED—ONE ACCUSTOMED TO office duties preferred; must live with his parents and be able to give good references from last employer; pay, $3 per week. Apply to JOHN MATTHEWS, 1st-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN woman to do light general housekeeping in a very small American family; good home offered. Inquire at No. 122 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as laundress in a private family; must thoroughly understand her business. Apply, with City references, at No. 30 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT AS SEAMstress, and to assist with chamber-work and fine ironing. Apply at No. 462 5th-av., from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Destruction of $150,000 Worth of Property in Brooklyn.

ONE MAN KILLED.

The Brooklyn Gas-Works Partially Destroyed—The Result of Work Improperly Performed—Full Details of the Affair.

Brooklyn, yesterday, was the scene of another of those terrible catastrophes which have of late gained it such an unpleasant notoriety for official negligence and unsafe public buildings. No care appears to be exercised by any one to see that persons who undertake to erect houses or other structures shall do so in conformity either with the dictates of law or the requirements of common sense. Ware-houses, foundries and markets are being put up, and most of them now stand with walls so thin that anything in the shape of a hurricane would throw them to the ground.

The catastrophe in question took place about noon in the city gas-works, at the corner of Gold and Plymouth streets, and the cause, as will be seen by the testimony of the engineer, was simply and solely that the tanks used for holding the reserved gas were constructed in an improper manner. There are, or rather were, three of these vessels in all, and one of them was in such a miserable condition that it was found necessary several months ago to take the gas out of it and set men to work tinkering at it. This mending process had been so far completed that yesterday, at noon, it was filled with air, in order to test its fitness for use. The result of the experiment was an explosion, and the throwing up two of the immense pillars, upon which the tank hung, upon an adjoining tank, in such a way as to burst it also, and superinduce, by permitting the escaping gas to come in contact with the furnaces at hand, a general conflagration, which ended in destroying about $150,000 worth of property belonging to the Company. By the prompt action of the Fire Department the flames were prevented from spreading to any of the surrounding tenements, although for a time it did appear as if some of them would be destroyed. There was no insurance upon the works. The only person killed was an acting engineer named FREDERICK ANDERSON, a Swede, residing at No. 43 Hudson-avenue, where he had a wife and two children.

The following circumstantial account of the affair was taken by Fire-Marshal KEADY after the fire had been extinguished:

STATEMENT OF THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, ALONZO F. HAVENS.

I live at No. 2[illegible] Cumberland-street, and am Chief Engineer in the Brooklyn Gas-works, situated at the corner of Gold and Plymouth streets. An accident occurred in the works about 11½ o'clock today, caused by the breaking of one of the columns, which, in its turn, was caused by the guides of the holder (a tank containing the gas) being out of line, and thus forcing the wheels of the guide to catch the iron-work, and thus throw all the weight upon the columns. The holder was under repair for four months, and was filled with air in order to test it and see if it was tight. The columns are composed of cast and wrought iron bolted together, and are over 50 feet in height. The holder was afloat in 25 feet of water. It was my duty to see that the holder was in proper working order, and I examined it every day to see that it was. The wheels, however, had not for months past run as smoothly as they ought, but they were being put in order. I did not consider that the holder was at all dangerous, because there was no gas in it. I think the frost had affected the cast-iron, and this made it incapable of resisting the pressure.

Q.—What caused the other two explosions that occurred in the works within the last few months? A.—They were caused by a leak from a break in the street main, but that had nothing to do with the accident that occurred today. There was one man killed by the accident that took place today, named FREDERICK ANDERSON. No other person was injured. The real cause of the explosion was that when the brick tank was built it was imperfectly done, so that the water kept continually leaking out of it, and on two occasions the whole body of water leaked out in two hours. This constant leaking had undermined the foundation of the wall, putting the tank, the pipes and the three iron columns out of plumb. The brick-work of the tank was made tight last Summer, and since then efforts have been in progress to get it into a perpendicular position. The fire in the second holder was caused by one of the columns of the first falling upon the sheet-iron cover and tearing it open, the gas by that means escaped and was ignited by the fire in the furnaces. We can still supply our customers with gas, despite this accident, until the works are repaired.

The workmen commenced clearing away the débris last night, and, under direction, broke up the injured columns for old iron. It will take several months to entirely repair the injury that has been done.

Probable Murder of a Saloon-Keeper—Arrest of His Assailant.

About 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, as already reported, CHARLES RICHARDSON, alias "Frenchy," a notorious ward-rough, entered the liquor-saloon No. 6[illegible] Houston-street, kept by JOHN MCHUGH, accompanied by a crowd of desperadoes, all apparently under the influence of drink. MCHUGH hesitated about giving them any liquor, but finally was prevailed upon to do so, on the statement that they would leave his store immediately afterward. The drink was given, and urged on by RICHARDSON, two of the party commenced to quarrel. MCHUGH interfered to prevent a disturbance, when he was roughly informed he had better not interfere, or the place would be made too hot for him. Apprehensive of serious results following a fight in the condition they were then in, he started for the door with the intention of calling an officer, when RICHARDSON caught him by the arm, and seizing a heavy cut-glass bottle, struck him repeatedly on the head, laying open the skull and rendering him insensible. All the ruffians then precipitately fled, and medical assistance was procured for MCHUGH. On Thursday a physician [illegible], and RICHARDSON was arrested. At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, he was arraigned on the charge, and, a certificate being received to the effect that MCHUGH's wounds would probably prove fatal, was committed to await the result.

Personal.

Gov. J. E. English, of Connecticut; Gen. Geo. Stark, of Boston; Hon. J. Greenleaf, of Ohio, and Hon. William Armour, of Ireland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Doubleday, of the United States Army; Hon. H. T. Blow, of Missouri; Hon. S. M. Weed, of Plattsburg; Hon. D. T. Vail of Troy, and John Duff, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. Schenck, Minister to England, is at the Brevoort House; Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, Ex-Secretary State of Connecticut, is at the St. George Hotel; G. Koopmanschap, of San Francisco, is at the Hoffman House; Congressmen Asper, Packard, Kirkham and Ordway were at the Grand Central Hotel yesterday; N. J. Britton, of San Francisco, is at the Astor House.

The Claims of the Naval Staff Officers.

The following sets forth the claims of naval staff officers in brief language, and is extensively circulated:

"Staff officers do not want, as has been unjustly charged, 'command of ships,' nor any authority or command, on shore or afloat, over any person in the navy, save in their own departments and over those under their professional control.

Staff officers do want: 1. Distinctive grades, with strictly professional titles, indicative of length of service and rank. 2. Positive rank with the line, according to date of commission, as in the army and marine corps. 3. The honors, immunities and privileges of their de facto rank and equality with line officers in every particular, save the right to quarters in the cabin and military command in the line. 4. The charge and exclusive control of their several departments, under the authority of the commanding officer or Commander-in-Chief. 5. The restriction of the precedence of 'executive' officers to cases in which the staff officer is junior in rank or commission, as in the army. 6. The repeal of all legislation which appears to mark inferiority of profession or office.

An act like that reported by Gen. STEVENS in the House of Representatives, which shall enforce the above claim, will place the naval staff upon an equality with that of the army, in which, to quote the language of Gen. SHERMAN, 'the system seems to work well in practice.'"

Tides and Tidal Currents, and Their Effects Upon Harbors—Lecture by Prof. J. E. Hilgard.

The fifth of a course of scientific lectures before the American Institute, was delivered last evening at the Academy of Music, by Prof. HILGARD, of the United States Coast Survey, the subject being tides and their effects upon harbors. The hall was well filled by a respectable audience. The lecturer described the general phenomenon of the tides as they present themselves to observers, the physical causes to which they are due, and explained, in detail, the different phases of the tides, and lastly gave an account of their effects upon inlets and harbors, with a special reference to New-York. The entrances at Sandy Hook are kept open by the scour of the ebb tide flowing out of the harbor. It is important to preserve unimpaired the whole area of the tidal basin open if we would maintain the present depth of channels. It is particularly important to preserve the flats, since it is the water above low water level that does the work of scour—of no less importance is the circulation of tides through Hell Gate; the western current taking place at a higher stage of tide than the eastern current, it sends a large excess of water through the Sandy Hook entrance. The closing of Hell Gate Sound would diminish the depth of water at Sandy Hook by at least four feet.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE RUSSIA, CITY OF LONDON AND BATAVIA.

The Cunard steam-ship *Russia*, which left Liverpool Jan. 14 and Queenstown Jan. 15, reached this port yesterday, with tidings fresher by one week than those gotten by the *Cuba*. Her files were completed by the arrival at Boston of the *Batavia*, and at this port of the *City of London*, the mails by these vessels being received a few hours later.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Additional Newspaper Reflections on the Attitude of the United States and of Great Britain.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Jan. 14.

There seems good reason to suppose that the recall of Mr. MOTLEY will be followed by an abandonment of the extravagances on the Alabama question with which American diplomacy was entangled by Mr. SUMNER. There is no published evidence of Mr. MOTLEY's negotiations, but he is understood to have taken from the first an extreme view of the supposed injuries received by his country, and his connection with Mr. SUMNER could hardly help to render him less impracticable. *In the assertion of such pretensions, the highest diplomatic skill would be wasted*, for the United States might as well ask the British Government *for the moon as for some of the concessions which Mr. Sumner declared to be claimable by his fellow-citizens*. But public opinion in the United States is, in the long run, strongly influenced by juridical reasoning, and it has become insensibly dissatisfied with the vague rhetoric by which Mr. SUMNER disguised a confused conception of the true state of the question between the two countries. According to the most respectable American newspapers, advantage will be taken of an opinion on the case published by Dr. BLUNTSCHLI to limit and reduce the demand for compensation. There is no particular reason why Dr. BLUNTSCHLI should be selected for this honor, except that he is not a citizen of either of the disputant countries, and, like too many of the writers on international law who have not the respect for precedents characteristic of English and American lawyers, he seems to evolve his conclusions out of his inner consciousness. But his view is one capable of being discussed and of being carried into effect wholly or in part. The claim for general damages, or for an apology on the score of the injury, which consisted in the recognition of Southern belligerency is to be abandoned, as it should have been long since. Compensation for the actual losses caused by the *Alabama* will be demanded, and *probably paid without demur*; while the claim to be reimbursed for the additional expenses to which the American Government was put by the escape of the cruiser—a claim tacked on by the United States without, apparently, Dr. BLUNTSCHLI's authority to support it—will possibly have to be given up, from the manifest and manifold difficulties of estimating it. For the apology which Mr. SUMNER insisted on having, *a joint declaration of the principles which are in future to govern such cases is proposed to be substituted*. *Primâ facie* neither the honor nor the interests of Great Britain forbid her uniting in such a manifesto, which is all the more appropriate from the unquestionable novelty and importance of the case. It is highly desirable that the principle conceded should be stated with extreme accuracy. In all schemes for getting rid of the question by some indirect measure, such as paying down a lump sum or making wide reference to arbitration, there lurked the danger that some day or other excited belligerents would construe the course taken into an implied admission of principles destructive of neutral immunities. On the whole, therefore, the result of President GRANT's singular fancy for taking San Domingo is to give us *a better chance than we have yet had of coming to an understanding with the United States on the Alabama quarrel*. We wish we could get rid of the impression that the new grievances about Canadian Fisheries and the navigation of the St. Lawrence have been devised in order that there may always be *some bone of contention between the two great communities divided by the Atlantic*.

BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

Effects of the Earliest Measures.

Reuter's Express, Paris, Jan. 8.

Since the Prussians have added to the bombardment of the east forts that of the south, they have sent us daily about 20,000 shells, of which 400 or 500 fall within the *enceinte* of Paris, principally at Montrouge, Vaugirard, Grenelle, Auteuil and Point du Jour. These shells are 22 centimetres in diameter, 55 centimetres long, and weigh 80 kilogrammes. The furthest points reached by them are the Rue Douflot, Rue Vaneau, and the avenue of Breteuil, near the Hotel des Invalides. The effects produced by them are not in any way commensurate to the enormous dimensions of the enemy's projectiles, notwithstanding the profuseness with which they are used by the Prussian Army. The fort of Nogent, which has received in its interior 10,000 shells, (within 200 or 300, a marine having been told off specially to count them,) has none killed and only two wounded. The number of shells which fell within the approaches to the fort may be estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000. In the interior of Fort Vanves, about 6,000 shells have struck since Thursday, and outside from 10,000 to 12,000. Still, only four were killed and ten wounded in this fort. Our total loss since Thursday in our different forts and redoubts does not amount to more than fifteen killed and sixty wounded. Thursday was the most unfortunate day, for we had on that day nine killed and forty wounded. The damage done to the forts is trifling, and easily repaired during the night. In the interior of Paris several women and children are daily struck by the enemy's projectiles, but these arguments of the Prussians, far from damping the spirits of our population, only strengthen its determination to resist to the last. People are so little frightened that the authorities have, by proclamation, recommended the inhabitants not to collect in public places where the projectiles fall. There have been but two or three small conflagrations, which have been extinguished immediately.

Prospects of the Bombardment.

Versailles (Jan. 6) Correspondence London Times.

Then comes the question, can the city be made untenable by any amount of fire the Prussians can bring upon it? There can be only so many rounds for each gun. Even supposing the supply of projectiles to be inexhaustible, the guns only endure so many rounds. Paris is not a very combustible city. I am now speaking of the operation militarily and not morally; but if one is to deal with war on moral principles he will find himself in a very extended field of debate, and probably will be driven into the ditch outside it at last. When some time ago I expressed a general belief that Paris could not be bombarded by the Germans, it was not thought they could secure such commanding sites for their batteries, or could give their guns such great elevation. The Parisians must have learnt before this that they are exposed to bombardment. From the Avenue de Neuilly, round by the Champ de Mars, and round to Vaugirard, the city is under fire at a range of 6,000 metres. Montretout, Meudon and Clamart reach far into it. Draw a semicircle, with the hill at Montretout as centre and a 7,000 metre line as radius, and you will see how much of the city is swept. It is said a shell crashed through the dome of the Invalides yesterday, by accident, and some one or two houses were set on fire by accident also. I use the words "by accident" as a statement of fact, but it must not be supposed the Germans will not fire on the city. A statement has been made that an illustrious personage has given strict orders that no shells are to be thrown into Paris. Perhaps that statement will find its way to England. Very sure is it that, if it could not be, not a hair of the head of woman or child should be touched inside the walls of the capital. I know the anxiety, amounting to grief and pain, with which the prospect of this terrible measure of bombardment has been contemplated. But there is a duty due to one's soldiers—to one's country, to the national sentiment which is too strong for any personal feelings. It has been said that positive orders were given to the German gunners not to fire into the streets. But if any such order was given, it was one that could not possibly be obeyed if fire were to be opened on the forts. Any shell missing the parapets must range far beyond. But the truth is, that orders were given in the highest quarter of all to throw a certain number of shells into places exactly mentioned to indicate the power of the German batteries to the Parisians. They may believe what they please—that the Germans could only fire so many shot, or any fable they like; but, in truth and fact, the Prussian guns could rain shell on an immense section of the city if they pleased, and it remains to be seen whether they will not do so at last, if the Parisians resist to the last, and consider they are out of the reach of harm. The King went yesterday, accompanied by Gen. MOLTKE, to a point which commands a fine view of the city. It was very bright and clear, and the view was splendid. His Majesty examined every point of the wonderful panorama with the greatest in- [illegible] "what a sight Paris, [illegible] third time as the capital of an [illegible] have been for the King!"

TROCHU.

An English Estimate of the Ex-Dictator.

A correspondent of the London *Times* supplies the estimate of TROCHU following: "TROCHU," he says, "is a Breton, and shares with his race that noble self-confidence which is often a strength, but may become a weakness in a narrow-minded man. He has their traditional courage, and that calmness in the midst of danger which we admire in the heroes of chivalry, and which still plays so great a part on the field of battle. Men of this stamp, who are so bold under fire, are seldom firm in civil life, especially in public life. Gen. TROCHU is a fine speaker, and believes himself to be a writer, because he has composed a book in which are collected all the criticisms which have long been current in the army concerning our military organization. He had gained a high reputation for courage and talent in the Crimean and Italian campaigns. He was considered a hard-working man of independent character, though attached by family ties and personal sympathies to the Orleanist Party. This name of independence, and even a touch of opposition, had prevented his holding any high command under the Imperial régime, and had won him a certain popularity among Liberals of all shades of opinion. It may be remembered that he was in a manner forced upon the Emperor as Governor of Paris. Loyal, scrupulous, enthusiastic and weak in his friendships to the extent of sacrificing his scruples to them, he, for one moment, sincerely believed himself called upon to save France, and to obtain for her, if not a decisive victory, at least an almost glorious peace. It is impossible to explain in any other sense his first proclamations, so full were they of himself, and showing, through an affected modesty, such strong confidence in his own talents. I remember the first time I met Gen. TROCHU was in 18[illegible], some little time after the events of J[illegible]. He had just been promoted to the rank of *chef d'escadron*, and Gen. CHANGARNIER introduced him, at a staff breakfast, [illegible] M. DE [illegible], who [illegible] to hear me, said, as he pointed him out to me, '[illegible] *chevaleresque*.' These words which recur to my memory twenty years after they were uttered, appear to me to complete most accurately the portrait I have just sketched. *Cœur chaud*, he has given proof of in the eagerness with which he has thrown himself into an enterprise of which he believed himself alone capable of averting the dangers; '*esprit chevaleresque*,' he has undertaken the adventure without calculating the chances of success, without estimating the probable, the almost certain consequences, like those heroes of old who went forth alone to meet armies, trusting for victory only to their own courage and strength of arm."

SPAIN.

Habits and Doings of the New King.

Madrid Correspondence of the London Times.

* * * He orders the Palace gates to be locked and the lights put out at midnight. He himself, so far, has retired to rest soon after 10. These un-Royal habits—or, I may better say, un-Spanish habits, (for here the natives breakfast at 11, and go to bed when the cock crows)—are creating great astonishment. He has had one or two receptions of officials, at which he has abolished the hand-kissing of Royalty for the hand-shaking of democracy. What the Mrs. Grundys of England will say to this I know not. He gave £1,000 to the poor of Madrid, and another £1,000 to the needy among the citizen militia. He is soon to hold a review of the troops, and insists on reviewing the militia also. He walks about the streets, goes visiting and shopping without any escort, and accompanied by only one or two Adjutants. He called upon poor NAUDIN, who had his hand shot away by the same wretches who killed PRIM, and he told him he was to consider his services as Adjutant transferred to himself. He has done the same with all the Adjutants of Gen. PRIM. Learning that the public school-masters are many months behindhand in their pay, he has told Minister MORET he will touch none of his pay till their claims are satisfied. The first week of his reign is nearly over, and he has not been murdered or insulted, and no insurrection has occurred, as prophesied by many. Indeed, so little likelihood is there now of any of these things that the Queen intends to come here before the end of the month, and it is reported today that the ex-Empress EUGENIE is to make a visit to her mother, the Countess DE MONTIJO. Another good thing I have to record of the King. He expressed his intention to grant a general amnesty for political offenses; but on reference to the Constitution, it was found that one of the articles expressly prohibits the King granting general indulgences, unless authorized by a special law of the Cortes, and this special law was forgotten to be asked for in the mad haste with which the Cortes were closed.

NEWS NOTES.

The device proposed for Gen. MOLTKE's patent, on his being created a Count, was, according to a Berlin paper, "*Echt und recht bei Rath und That*"—"Honest and right in counsel and action." The King, however, altered it to "*Erst wägen, dann wagen*"—First consider, then venture;" or, to keep the play on the two words *wägen* and *wagen*—"First weigh, then up and away."

Gen. TROCHU's venerable mother is at Belle-Isle waiting with heroic resignation "the fate of her dear boy." In a letter this aged lady has written to a friend, she says that she scarcely hopes he will survive the fearful dangers which surround the Governor of Paris, and adds, "I shall die happy in knowing that my son gave his life to France in her hour of agony."

An autograph note, written by the Ex-Emperor of the French upon the affairs of Spain, has been discovered, in which he writes: "If the Spanish people wish to have no more to do with the Bourbons, so much the better. But if they modify their first impression, it seems to me that they could not make a worse choice than to elevate an Orleanist to the throne, repeating in Spain the usurpation of 1830, and giving to Europe the dire example of a sister dethroning a sister." The note goes on to recommend the Prince of the ASTURIAS and a Regency.

The wound received by Prince WILLIAM, of Baden, in the sanguinary engagement at Nuits on the 18th ult., has proved more serious than was originally supposed. The bullet entered about an inch below the left eye and issued from the neck, two inches behind the left ear. It penetrated into the cavity of the ear, without, however, injuring the drum, but severed many small nerves which at times cause a good deal of pain.

The mortality returns published in Paris show that during the last week of 1870 the total number of deaths recorded was 3,280, of which 454 were from small-pox and 250 from typhoid fever. The total mortality during each of the two preceding weeks was 2,728, small-pox being credited with 391 and 386 respectively. The intense cold and the necessary privations consequent upon the siege have greatly increased the number of deaths from pneumonia, bronchitis and diarrhea. According to a census recently taken, the population of the twenty arrondissements of Paris was 2,005,000, exclusive of the army, Gardes Mobiles and marines.

A letter in the Cologne *Gazette* remarks that officers have been sent to Versailles by a number of the neutral Powers, for the purpose of watching the bombardment of Paris. Austria, Italy and Belgium are not represented, but there are eight or ten Russian officers, of various grades, and several English officers. Nine Japanese officers have also been sent by the Emperor of Japan, in order to gain an insight into military matters, and have been well received. Some of them are of very high rank. They were in civil dress, and recently passed through Nancy, on their return from Versailles. Their companion and interpreter was a retired English officer. They appeared very intelligent, warmly praised the Prussian heavy guns, and thought no fortress could long resist them. The letter adds that enormous masses of ammunition are daily forwarded from Prussia, by rail to Lagny, and thence in artillery wagons up to the besiegers' lines before Paris.

The Bordeaux correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing on the 9th, says: "The arrest of the Ex-Minister PINARD was effected by GARIBALDI's principal Lieutenant-Colonel BORDONE, who caught him *in flagrante* distributing numbers of GARNIER DE CASSAGNAC's *Drapeau* to the soldiers at Autun. PINARD, finding himself tracked to his house, tried to escape by joining a funeral procession, and, curiously enough, the Imperialist Minister, whose prosecution of the visitors to BAUDIN's tomb at Montmartre, more than anything else, revived the republican spirit in France, was himself collared in a cemetery. Col. BORDONE sent him to Lyons, where he is now in custody, and where he will probably be tried by Court-martial for endeavoring to provoke mutiny and sedition in the army. He, at any rate, was courageously working in the service of his old master, unlike many young and able-bodied Imperialists, who shirk military duty and lead a jolly life in London, Florence and elsewhere."

The first cause of the alleged disagreement between the Sultan and the Khédive is thus referred to by a Constantinople correspondent of the London *Times*: "It is now," he says, "reported that at Florence, on the occasion of the reception by the King of Italy of the Corps Diplomatique, when His Majesty's son accepted the Crown of Spain, PHOTIADES BEY, the Sultan's Minister, perceived another gentleman, not belonging to his own suite, wearing the graceful *fez*, and having the appearance of a representative of an Oriental Power. Upon inquiry this person turned out to be a representative of the Khédive. Further investigation proved that the personage in question had been introduced by an Independent [illegible] Palace. [illegible] the susceptibilities of the [illegible] have been by this incident naturally [illegible]."

The *Moniteur*, published under Prussian supervision at Versailles, says on Jan. 10: "His Excellency Gen. VON ROON, Minister of War of His Majesty the King of Prussia, has celebrated today, at Versailles, the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the service of the State. Gen. VON ROON is one of the greatest of the military glories of Germany, and his name is known far beyond the confines of Europe. A learned and persevering co-operator in the transformation of the Prussian Army, which has become the model of the whole German Army, he has had the good fortune personally to direct the working of the military organization [illegible] glorious wars. At an early hour the bands of four regiments at present in Versailles offered a serenade to the illustrious General, whose residence had been decorated by the hands of admirers with numerous garlands of laurels and oak leaves. At 9 o'clock His Majesty the King of Prussia went in person to offer his cordial congratulations to the Minister who has so faithfully and so gloriously served the King and the country. His Royal Highness the Crown Prince arrived shortly afterward, and during the whole day the Princes and [illegible] functionaries of all ranks, were to be seen [illegible] actually admired."

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The first of a course of lectures on art, which promises to be exceedingly interesting, will be delivered next Monday evening, in the chapel of the Rutgers Female College, by GEO. W. SAMPSON, D. D., LL.D., President of Columbian College, Washington, D. C. The history and principles of art will be treated of in a general way in this lecture, and in succeeding discourses the subject will be examined more in detail.

Prof. EDWARD H. MAGILL, of Swarthmore College, gave a very entertaining lecture last evening, before an interested audience, at the Friends' Social Union, held at the Meeting-house, West Twenty-seventh-street. The subject, "Mount Vesuvius," was treated in a manner that arrested attention. The lecturer represented this appalling natural phenomenon in all its terrific majesty. He graphically pictured an eruption, and gave some instructive details of the destruction of Pompeii, and an experience of the recent volcanic action. The proceeds of the lecture are for the benefit of the College library.

The Whittier Literary Association gave an entertainment, last evening, at the residence of Miss MARION WOOD, West Tenth-street. The programme consisted of music, recitations and readings by the members of the Club, concluding with a farce, "To Oblige Benson." A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, and enjoyed the pleasures of the evening very much. The programme was well rendered in all its parts. The officers are: D. H. OCKERMAN, President; HENRY S. LOWE, Vice-President; DAVID LEGARE, Editor; and H. F. BOUTICON, Treasurer.

School Commissioner MAGNUS GROSS has published a detailed account of the action taken by the Board of Education in reference to the introduction of the German language in the public schools as a branch of public instruction. As instruction in this language has been introduced in the Female Normal College, he thinks that in about two years competent female linguists, able to teach the German language in the public schools, can be furnished from this College. As an encouragement to study the German in the Female Normal College, Mrs. OTTENDORFER has provided for the award of a golden and a silver prize medal.

The second of the course of lectures in the Law Department of the New-York University was delivered in the large chapel of the institution last evening, by Rev. BENJAMIN N. MARTIN, who ably fills the chair of Belles-lettres in the University. "The Principles of Ethics in Their Application to Law" constituted his theme. The discourse was replete with valuable information, and was listened to with great interest by the students and their friends.

Last evening a fire occurred on the fourth floor of No. 175 South-street, occupied by E. RACKE, cigar manufacturer, whose loss is $3,000. The second and third floors are occupied by the United States gaugers and markers, and W. H. BURKE, shipping-merchant, the loss altogether being $600. CHAS. FISHER, who owns the building, lost in damage to that and stock, $2,500, but his loss is fully covered by policies in the Manhattan and Jefferson Insurance Companies.

The public school in One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, yesterday, gave a reception to a delegation of gentlemen from Virginia, consisting of Messrs. J. K. CHILTREY, LEWIS H. FLAYSER and Col. PEYTON WISE. Various interesting exercises were performed by the scholars. Addresses were made by the delegates and Messrs. HOSEA B. PERKINS, L. N. FULLER, JOS. HALL and W. A. JONES. In all respects it was a most pleasant affair.

At the close of Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas for the Term, yesterday, Judge LARREMORE took occasion to thank the jury for their prompt attendance, and at the same time paid a high compliment to the intelligence and respectability of the jurors serving under the new law.

The Trustees of the Roman Catholic Church of St. John the Evangelist, located on the north side of Fiftieth-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, intend replacing the frame structure, recently destroyed by fire, with a substantial brick edifice. The new church will cost $80,000, and its erection will be commenced immediately.

The 11 o'clock night boat for New-Haven has discontinued her trips for the present, on account of ice. Passengers can take the 3¼ P. M. boat, and go north and east at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night. These boats are heated throughout by steam.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, JAMES SMITH, eighteen years of age, was committed to answer on a charge of stabbing ALEXANDER STABELL, of No. 112 Third-avenue, in the arm, the previous evening.

The steamers *Aleppo* and *Columbia* sailed yesterday, the former for Liverpool with eighty-seven cases of guns, valued at $46,621, and the latter for Havana, with fifty cases of guns, valued at $16,000.

BROOKLYN.

In the case of JONES vs. The Brooklyn Insurance Company, reported in the TIMES of yesterday, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $2,000. In the case of HESTER DURNELLE vs. F. WILLIAM WALKER, also reported yesterday, the jury rendered a verdict for $8,000 in favor of the plaintiff. She claimed $9,440.

Mrs. MARY G. BAILEY, widow of HARMAN BAILEY, a once well-known New-York rope-maker, died yesterday morning, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. KILLINGER, in Bushwick. Mrs. BAILEY had reached the unusual age of ninety-six years, eleven months and two days. She leaves 154 descendants. For many years she was a member of the John-street Methodist Church, New-York.

JOHN BACKER, proprietor of a dining saloon in Union-avenue, Greenpoint, committed suicide yesterday forenoon, while laboring under *delirium tremens* in an outhouse connected with his place of business, by cutting his throat with a razor. BACKER was thirty-two years of age. He was born near the City of Bremen, Germany, and has been fifteen years in this country.

WILLIAM DONAHUE was sentenced by Judge BENEDICT, yesterday, in the United States Court, to three months' imprisonment for illegal voting at the last election.

The house of Mr. THOMAS GILLEN, of No. 150 Bridge-street, was robbed last night by sneak-thieves of $150 worth of jewelry.

LONG ISLAND.

The creditors of the Suffolk County Bank, Sag Harbor, which recently suspended, have taken steps to compel the concern to go into bankruptcy, and WM. S. PELLETREAU, of Southampton, has obtained an order from the United States District Court, Eastern District, compelling them to show cause next Tuesday why they should not be declared bankrupts. The feeling against Mr. ADAMS, the manager of the Bank and its principal owner, in this section of the Island, is very strong, and vents itself in throwing stones and breaking windows.

The wreck on the south side of the island, last week, seems to have played sad havoc with some of the young men of Suffolk County. The bark *Rose Anna*, which was lost, was loaded with liquors, a large part of which found its way to the shore, and from there into the possession of a large number of Suffolk County young men. Report has it that after trying the strength of the liquors, to ascertain their value, a number of well-known residents slept over a number of days. One person is said to have secured 100 boxes of wine.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

About 2 o'clock on Thursday morning, while Mr. THOS. WYNNE, of Morrisania, was attending a ball at Tremont, his liquor-saloon on Fordham-avenue was totally destroyed by fire. A young man employed as bar-keeper was asleep in the upper part of the building when the fire broke out, and was rescued in an insensible condition, being found on the floor nearly dead from suffocation. The fire was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A young man by the name of PETER DURNING, residing at West Mount Vernon, was discovered at an early hour yesterday morning, nearly frozen to death, in First-street, Mount Vernon. He was conveyed to his residence, where he lies in a very critical condition, his physician having but very slight hopes of his recovery. It was stated that he had been having a social time, and on his way home in the [illegible] storm got bewildered and sank from exhaustion.

WILLIAM FRANCIS, a convict sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment at Sing Sing for burglary, escaped on Thursday night. Watchman MOODY, of Tarrytown, yesterday morning discovered tracks in the snow toward a barn, and on following the same and making a search of the premises, discovered the convict concealed under a lot of shavings, and returned him to the prison before his escape had been noticed.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Jersey City Board of Police Commissioners has made arrangements for the payment of the extra fire-patrol, employed during the water famine, out of the funds of the Department. From the action of the Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to whom the matter was referred, some difficulty was anticipated in paying them.

A poor widow, Mrs. SNOW, was ejected from her hired rooms, at No. 147 North Fifth-street, Jersey City, on Wednesday night, with her two children, one of whom was dangerously ill. The brutal constable, whose name is O'KEEFE, assaulted her as he turned her into the street, and the landlord, STEPHEN LANGDON, encouraged him in his inhuman work. Mrs. SNOW owed $12 rent.

JOHN BYRNE was yesterday tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Newark, for aiding in producing an abortion upon a young girl with whom he had been intimate. The case occupied the whole day and is not completed.

The Jersey City Fire Commissioners have adopted a resolution instructing the Fire-Marshal to give notice to owners of tenement-houses to provide iron fire-escape ladders.

The members of the Jersey City Caledonian Club held their annual ball at St. John's Hall last night.

The Prophets of Skepticism—Lecture by Rev. Dr. John Hall.

The prophets of skepticism were most ably handled last night by Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, in the last of his series of Bible lectures before the Young Men's Christian Association. He took up the philosophy of skepticism, in itself, in its pursuits, and in its ultimate results, from the earliest Christian age to the present, and clearly demonstrated its contradiction of human consciousness. He cited three or four of the leading prophets of skepticism, who have set themselves up as teachers of morals and religion, and opponents of Christianity, and judged them by their own standards. VOLTAIRE, HENRY ST. JOHN, otherwise Lord Bolingbroke, JOHN J. ROSSEAU and THOS. PAINE were therefore selected. The social crimes of the former were too hideous to mention; Dr. JOHNSON rightly characterized the Bolingbroke as a scoundrel, because he had loaded his blunderbuss with such blasphemous literature, and a coward because he was afraid to fire it off himself, but gave a Scotchman a half-crown to pull the trigger when he was dead. He feared to publish his infidel works while he lived. ROSSEAU's moral character was even worse than VOLTAIRE's, and though PAINE did good service to the cause of republican liberty in this country, he died a miserable sot. If, according to POPE's couplet, (which the Doctor quoted,) a man's creed can't be wrong whose life is right, what, he asked, does a bad life argue? A stirring appeal was made to the large number of young men present to love their Bible, to read it carefully, and to foster Christian association based upon Christian principles.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened quiet and steady. From 1½ P. M. Securities were firmer, and Stocks continued steady. The following table shows the state of the market during the day:

	11½ A.M.	1½ P.M.	4½ P.M.
Consols for money	92¼	....	92⅛
Consols for account	92¼	....	92⅛
United States 5-20s, 1862	90¼	90½	90½
United States 5-20s, 1865, (old)	89¾	90¼	90¼
United States 5-20s, 1867	88¾	89¼	89¼
United States 10-40s	88¾	88¾	89
Erie Railroad Shares	18¾	18¾	18¾
Illinois Central	110½	110½	110½
Atlantic and Great Western	27¼	27¼	27¼

The amount of bullion in the vaults of the Bank of England has decreased since last week £107,000.

ANTWERP, Jan. 26.—PETROLEUM firmer; sales have been made at 52f., but holders are now asking 53f.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26—4½ P. M.—COTTON opened steady and closed quiet. Middling Uplands opened at 8d.@8⅛d., and closed at 8⅛d. Middling Orleans opened at 8¼d.@8⅜d., and closed at 8⅜d. Since the closing official report of the market many brokers quote Middling Uplands at 8d.@8⅛d. Sales of the day, 14,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales were made today on ship named at New-Orleans at 8¼d. for Middling Orleans, and on ship named at Mobile at 8⅛d. for Middling Mobiles. BREADSTUFFS are firm. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 35s. PROVISIONS—Beef, 116s. 6d.—a decline of 1s. Pork, 92s. PRODUCE—Common Resin, 5s. 9d. Spirits Petroleum, ½d.

LONDON, Jan. 26—4½ P. M.—Calcutta LINSEED, 59s. 3d. LINSEED-OIL easier at 29s.

ANTWERP, Jan. 26.—PETROLEUM closed firmer; Standard White American, 53½ francs.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Markets generally quiet; no transactions reported in WHEAT, OATS or BARLEY; prices nominally without change. Sales 4 cars new CORN at 80c. on the track, 72c. in store. FLOUR firm. PEAS held at about $1 12. SEEDS neglected. PORK steady. LARD steady. HIGHWINES nominally 91c.@91½c. CATTLE—The animation with which the market opened on last Tuesday continued until the closing of today, and all offerings taken at full rates; the supply was 280 car-loads, against 218 car-loads same day last week; sales, 14 Ohio Steers, averaging 1,2[illegible] lbs., at $6 75; 16 Illinois, averaging 1,3[illegible] lbs., and 32 head, averaging 1,2[illegible] lbs., at [illegible]; 73 Illinois, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs., at $7 40; 18 Canada, averaging 1,072 lbs., at [illegible], and 36 Texas, averaging 1,008 lbs., at $5 25. SHEEP closed firm at an advance; sales, 31 Canada, averaging 118 lbs., at $6 25; 296 do., averaging 120 lbs., at $6 37½; 184 Ohio, averaging 85 lbs., at $5; 201 do., averaging 80 lbs., at [illegible]; 200 Michigan, averaging 7[illegible] lbs., at $4 50; 185 do., averaging 8[illegible] lbs., at $5 50; [illegible] do., averaging 87 lbs., and 12[illegible] do., averaging [illegible] lbs., at $5; 435 Ohio, averaging 84 lbs. and 86 lbs., at $4, and 197 do., averaging 75 lbs., at $4 40. HOGS opened active with an advance of ¼c., but declined ¼c. before the close; sales, 77 head, averaging 175 lbs., and 56 head, averaging 240 lbs., at $8; 112 head, averaging 182 lbs., at $8 12½; 124 head, averaging [illegible] lbs., 118 head, averaging 197 lbs., 74 head, averaging 160 lbs., 74 head, averaging 175 lbs., 124 head, averaging 170 lbs., and 60 head, averaging 181 lbs., at $8 50; 50 head, averaging 224 lbs., at $8 [illegible]. RECEIPTS this week were: 280 car-loads Cattle, 75 car-loads Hogs, and 40 car-loads Sheep. SHIPMENTS for the week were: 281 car-loads Cattle, 68 car-loads Hogs and 42 car-loads Sheep.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—COTTON firm at 14½c.@14¾c. FLOUR advancing; Superfine Winter, $5@$5 25; Extra Winter, $5 40@$5 65; Double Extra, $5 75@$5 85. WHEAT firm; No. 3 Red Winter, $1 45@$1 48. CORN firm at 49c.@50c. for Mixed, at East St. Louis. OATS advancing; sales at 50c.@52c. BARLEY firm; Fall No. 1 at 85c. RYE firm at 83c. in bulk. WHISKY steady at 88c. PORK higher, at $22 50 on spot and seller March; green Clear Rib, 10½c.; Clear Sides 10¾c. Bulk MEATS buoyant; large speculative demand; Bulk Shoulders for future delivery sold at 8c.; Rough Sides, seller February, 10c.; Clear Rib, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c., seller February; jobbing lots packed Bulk Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib, 10¾c.@11c.; Clear Sides, 10c.@10¾c.; Sweet-pickled Hams higher; sales at 13½c.@14c. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c. LARD active at 12½c.@12¾c. HOGS, $7 25@$8. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,700 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 1,180 Hogs.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—CATTLE—Owing to the snow-storms the receipts are light, and when those on the way arrive the receipts will reach 2,902 head of the average quality; there was a good feeling manifested, and prices advanced from ¼c. to 1c.; the prices range from $5 50 to $8. Milch Cows dull and lower; sales, to a moderate extent, at $35 to $75 ₱ head. SHEEP and LAMBS in good demand, and prices ½c.@¾c. higher. HOGS buoyant with an advance of $1 ₱ 100 lbs.; sales at $8 50 ₱ cwt. WHEAT strong, at improved prices for Amber and Extra White; sales, 50 bags Extra Diehl at $1 60. RYE wanted; none in the market. CORN quiet and firm. BARLEY stronger, with a steady malting demand; sales, 2 car-loads two-rowed State at 79c., and 3,500 bushels Quinte Bay, in store, on private terms. OATS very firm; sales, 3,400 bushels State, in elevator, at 63c., and 65c. was bid for 20,000 bushels State, to be delivered in April.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27.—COTTON in good demand at full prices, partly speculative; Middling, 14¼c. FLOUR unchanged. GRAIN unchanged. PROVISIONS firmer; sales 7,000 bbls. Mess Pork at $22 50, seller February and March, including 2,000 bbls., seller next week. LARD buoyant and unsettled; Steam, 11c. Kettle held at 12¾c.; Country held at 12½c. Bulk MEATS firmer; sales 300,000 lbs. Shoulders at 8¼c.; Sides, 11⅛c.@11¼c., packed, for Clear Rib; 11c. for Clear, loose. BACON steady with a moderate demand; Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 16c., cash; 16¼c., seller May. Live HOGS firm and scarce at $7@$8, the latter for large; receipts, 1,300 head. WHISKY strong; held at 89c.; sales at 88c.; small lots at 89c. EXCHANGE firm at 50 premium.

OSWEGO, Jan. 27.—FLOUR unchanged, with a fair demand, chiefly for the interior, Eastern and Southern trade; sales 1,800 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 50. CORN quiet at 79c.@80c. for Western Mixed. OATS dull; sales 1,000 bushels Western at 57c. BARLEY held at 90c.@$1 for Canada, as to quality. RYE and PEAS inactive. CORN-MEAL, $1 75 for Bolted, $1 65 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $24@$25; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middling, $31@$32 ₱ ton, as to quality. HIGHWINES, 94c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 78c.; to New-York, 68c.; to Albany, 58c. Grain and Millfeed to Boston, $7 60; to New-York, $6 60; to Albany, $5 50, ₱ ton.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet; No. 2, $1 27¼; during the afternoon, dull and unchanged. CORN firm; No. 2, 51c., cash; during the afternoon quiet. OATS quiet at 45½c.@45¾c. for No. 2. RYE quiet at 85c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull at 82c. HIGHWINES firm and steady at 87c. PROVISIONS active; Mess Pork, $22 75 cash; $22 87½, seller March. LARD, 12½c. cash; 13c., seller March. Dressed HOGS dull. Live HOGS active at $7@$7 75. CATTLE firm and steady at $4 25@$6 12½. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, 16,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 27.—FLOUR scarce and firm; Superfine, $6 25; Double Extra, $6 50; Treble Extra, $6 75. CORN quiet; White, 77c.@78c. OATS easier at 63c.@70c. BRAN, $1 40. HAY—Prime, $28; Choice, $30. PORK active and higher; Mess, $22 75. BACON active and firm; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13c. HAMS dull; Sugar-cured, 16c.@17½c. LARD firm; Tierce, 12c.@12¾c.; Keg, 14¼c.@14½c. SUGAR firm; Fair, 7¾c.@8¼c.; Prime, 9¼c.@9½c.; Strictly Prime, 10c.@10¼c. MOLASSES in good demand and firm; Common, 30c.@35c.; Prime, 47c.@49c.; Strictly Prime, 50c.@53c. WHISKY easier; Western Rectified, 95c.@$1 02. COFFEE—Prime, 15¼c.@15¾c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 109½; New-York Sight, ¼ discount. GOLD, 110⅞.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 27.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 11,2[illegible] bales; gross, 11,[illegible] bales; exports, to Liverpool, 2,184 bales; to Cork, 1,918 bales; to Santander, 625 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 188,583 bales; net receipts of the week, 54,2[illegible] bales; gross, 56,2[illegible] bales; exports, to Liverpool, 22,77[illegible] bales; to Cork, 1,918 bales; to Barcelona, 6,[illegible] bales; to Bremen, 2,401 bales; to Antwerp, 2,[illegible] bales; to Genoa, 1,[illegible] bales; to Santander, 625 bales; to Vera Cruz, 325 bales; coastwise, 3,[illegible] bales; sales of the week, 45,000 bales.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 27.—TOBACCO—Sales, 70 hhds., trash to good Lugs at $5 25@$6 75; low to good Leaf, $7@$15. COTTON active; sales, 150 bales Middling on basis of 14¼c. FLOUR firm; Extra Family, $5 50. WHEAT very firm. OATS firm. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $22. BACON—Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c.; Bulk Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c.; sales, 340,000 lbs. Bulk Sides and Clear Rib at 10½c.@10¾c., loose; 170,000 lbs. Bulk Clear Sides at [illegible], loose. LARD, 12½c.@14c. WHISKY quiet at 88c.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 27.—COTTON firm [illegible] 14¼c. Receipts, 1,2[illegible] bales; [illegible]

[illegible] Crown Point, $30; Belcher, $8; Original Hidden Treasure, $3 25; Kentuck, $32 50; Overman, $4 75; Golden Chariot, $70; Savage, $61; Chollar, $27; Hale & Norcross, $103; Gould & Curry, $40; Ophir, $4 62½; Imperial, $10 50; Yellow Jacket, $43; Sierra Nevada, $1[illegible].

SAVANNAH, Jan. 27.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 4,9[illegible] bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,117 bales; coastwise, 1,[illegible] bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 89,633 bales; net receipts of the week, 29,345 bales; exports to Great Britain, 15,0[illegible] bales; to the Continent, 3,[illegible] bales; coastwise, 7,971 bales; sales of the week, 15,200 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 27.—COTTON—Net receipts, 1,570 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,6[illegible] bales; coastwise, 1,110 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 50,[illegible] bales; market steady; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.@13¾c.; net receipts for the week, 9,[illegible] bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,631 bales; to the Continent, 1,[illegible] bales; coastwise, 1,264 bales; sales, 6,400 bales.

TOLEDO, Jan. 27.—FLOUR steady with a moderate demand. WHEAT steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 40; No. 2, $1 35. CORN dull and a shade lower; low mixed, 54½c.@55c. OATS dull and nominal. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 27.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 1,975 bales; gross, 1,9[illegible] bales; coastwise, 1,[illegible] bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 41,13[illegible] bales; net receipts of the week, 14,034 bales; gross, 14,044 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,3[illegible] bales; to Spain, 554 bales; coastwise, 3,9[illegible] bales; sales of the week, 5,800 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 27.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 3,9[illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, 1,061 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 65,621 bales; net receipts of the week, 18,111 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,6[illegible] bales; to the Continent, 1,7[illegible] bales; coastwise, 3,[illegible] bales; sales of the week, 7,500 bales.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 27.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 2[illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, 1[illegible] bales; sales, 40 bales; stock, 2,[illegible] bales; net receipts of the week, 1,130 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,716 bales; sales of the week, 400 bales.

NORFOLK, Jan. 27.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 1,14[illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, 1,546 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 9,[illegible] bales; net receipts of the week, 10,[illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, 10,[illegible] bales; sales of the week, 1,300 bales.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 7[illegible] bales; gross, 1[illegible] bales; sales, 1,321 bales; stock, 12,[illegible] bales; net receipts of the week, 1,[illegible] bales; gross, 4,[illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, 1,4[illegible] bales; sales of the week, 4,1[illegible] bales.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 15½c.@16c.; gross receipts, 82 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 6,[illegible] bales; net receipts of the week, 3[illegible] bales; gross, 4,[illegible] bales; sales of the week, 2,[illegible] bales.

DETROIT, Jan. 27.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT buoyant; No. 1 at [illegible]; Extra at $1 4[illegible]. OATS steady at 48c. CORN firm and scarce; Yellow, 6[illegible]c. HOGS active at $9.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 27.—Spirits TURPENTINE, ½c. higher; sales at 44½c. RESIN, [illegible] for No. 2. TAR, $1 65. Crude TURPENTINE advanced 50c.@[illegible]; sales at [illegible].

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 27.—COTTON opened active; Middling, 14½c.; market closed quiet at 14¼c.@14½c.; sales, 1,7[illegible] bales; receipts, 1,1[illegible] bales.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 27.—Nothing done in GRAIN. PETROLEUM—Crude held at [illegible]; Refined steady at 2[illegible]c.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 27.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 620 bales.

CITY POINT, Va., Jan. 27.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 7[illegible] bales.

[Advertisement.]
Do the right thing and it will give you success and happiness. A phrenological examination at No. 389 Broadway will tell you what that is.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
India	Jan. 28	New-York	Glasgow.
City of London	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Holland	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Washington	Jan. 28	New-York	Havre.
Deutschland	Jan. 28	New-York	Bremen.
FOR MEXICO.			
City of Merida	Jan. 28	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Closing of Foreign Mails.

NEXT EUROPEAN MAIL.

The steam-ship *City of London* will sail on Monday afternoon for Liverpool and Queenstown, and will be the first mail steamer for Europe. The mail will be closed at the New-York Post-office on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 3 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 28—*In steam-ship Aleppo, for Liverpool.*—J. F. London, M. Hallam, J. L. Levey, Mrs. Heath and daughter, Rev. Dr. Eaton, Rev. R. C. Casnell, J. Orange, W. W. Wilson, J. Barton, M. Hubbe, Rev. H. H. Fainall, Rev. W. F. Keane, S. Hallams, J. de Cardenas.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 27—*In steam-ship Russia, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Jones, P. B. Goodsell, Mr. Clarkson, Mr. Phelps, L. Selig, Alex. Fleming, Mr. Furner, Mr. McMaster, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bellas, J. M. Long, Mrs. A. Carr, L. H. Ellean, Mr. Blow, Charles Johnston, Mr. Mills, Mr. McCreery, D. A. Abercrombie, Mr. Kingman, Mr. Lottimer, Mrs. Webb, A. C. Downing, Mr. Lecompte, Mr. Garrison, W. Armour, Mr. Ransom, J. F. Joy, Mr. Strickland, Mr. Fearing, Mr. and Mrs. Mahon, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Hosmer, Mr. Tiffaney, Mr. Lansing, J. F. Carpenter, W. C. Hicks, C. E. Easter, D. P. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Manger and 2 children, Mr. Moore, Miss Moore, J. T. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Schreiber, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. W. Beckelson, S. P. Mandell, D. C. Winter, J. W. Brigham, L. E. Kellogg, Mr. McDougal, Robert McCartee, R. Hoskin, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Shaw, Jr., Mr. Butler, W. S. Maitland, Jr., J. A. Lahey, Mr. Avery, A. Winkle, R. Ferguson, [illegible] and 2 children, J. Isaac and Mr. Rosenbaum and [illegible] children, [illegible], Mr. Rosenberg, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Eakin, Mrs. Price, J. Cartridge, A. Hiley, George A. McDonald, W. Tuthall, Mr. Stewart, Miss Tweedle, Miss Tweedle, Mr. Manger, E. Power, Mr. St. Clair, J. Maughan, Henry Hospus, Mr. Hulse, Mr. Purdie, Judge Curtis, Mr. Harnett, W. Murray, Mr. Chetwind, J. Dalton, Mrs. Brown and child, G. Brown, T. F. Burke, P. Lennent, S. B. Falconer, S. Lord, Jr., E. L. Cumming, Mr. Price, Miss Metendy, Mr. Zealman, J. W. Casker, Mr. Reelson and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Rosetree and 2 children, P. Walsh, D. D. Mulchy.

JAN. 27—*In steam-ship City of London, from Liverpool.*—Master Ball, Mr. Osborn, wife and 2 children, Mr. Richards, Mr. Bruhl, J. Mercur, J. W. Clark, J. W. Blakely, Mrs. Ferrell, Minister Burgos, Miss C. Byron, Mrs. E. Ernst, Mrs. Richards, F. M. Smith, Mrs. Ballymore, Mrs. D. Hill, Mrs. Ryan and child, Mrs. Helmdy, Mrs. S. M. Lyon, Richard Atherton, Miss Furbey and sister.

In steam-ship Missouri, from Havana.—Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., W. Cochran and wife, Chas. Winne, Miss Winne, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Chas. Phelps, George S. Stephenson, Gonzales in Torris, Wm. Birnbaum, Thomas Sanches, Nicholas Bayllo, Senor Mansoni, T. McG. Rattray, J. Reynolds, Jr., Jose Rolando, Capt. J. P. Donte, Fabrisio Nigro, Dominico Doleise, James Marshall, James McEvans, A. P. Nelson.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:14 | Sun sets....5:12 | Moon sets..12:17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11:28 | Gov. Island..1:23 | Hell Gate..2:54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 27.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Columbia, Van Sice, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; El Cid, Nickerson, Newbern, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Hatteras, Blackwood, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Benefactor, Sherwood, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Great Western, Lewis, Liverpool, Chas. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Argosa, Lindsay, Gibraltar for orders, James Henry & Co.; Hattie M., (Br.,) Parker, Rotterdam, Heney & Parker; St. Devenick, (Br.,) Brown, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.

Brigs Asterope, (Br.,) Tregarthen, Pernambuco, G. F. Bulley & Co.; Wiley Smith, (Br.,) Rogers, Barbados, D. Trowbridge & Co.; Sarah Crowell, (Br.,) Morris, St. Johns, P. R.; Fenwick, (Br.,) Toye, Cork or Falmouth, E. C. De Wolf & Co.; Diego, Rumball, Cuba, F. Talbot & Co.

Schrs. W. G. R. Mowry, Eaton, Galveston, Charles H. Mallory & Co.; Impulse, (Br.,) Curtis, Bahia via Richmond, Va., Penniston & Co.; Carrie, Chase, Brazos, Texas, Woodhouse, Southmayd & Rudd; Octavia A. Dow, Sterling, Portland, Me., B. J. Godwin & Son.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Russia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool Jan. 14, and Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and 119 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. Jan. 2[illegible], lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], passed steam-ship City of London, from Liverpool, for New-York.

Steam-ship City of London, (Br.,) Tibbets, Liverpool Jan. 12, via Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and passengers to J. G. Dale. Jan. 2[illegible], 318 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed Cunard steamer bound E. The C. of L. brings 175 passengers.

Steam-ship Missouri, Palmer, Havana Jan. 21, and Nassau 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co. Jan. 2[illegible], at 12 M., lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], fell in with brig E. F. Dunbar, [illegible] lumber-loaded [illegible]

[illegible] with mdse. and passengers to [illegible] Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co. [illegible] James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan [illegible]

Ship [illegible], Liverpool Dec. [illegible], with mdse. to Williams & Guion. Dec. 2[illegible], lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], spoke steam-ship Virginia Castle, (Br.,) from London for New-York. Jan. [illegible] Coriolanus, bound E. Jan. [illegible], off [illegible] took pilot from No. 11, the George W. Blunt, and anchored in the Lower Bay at 11 P. M. same date. Experienced very cold weather for the last week.

Ship Hudson, Pratt, London Dec. 2[illegible], with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; is detained at Sandy Hook by ice.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of New-Haven,) Rhodes, St. Pierre, Mart., 17 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has had heavy N. E. and N. W. gales the entire passage, and been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig George W. Chase, (of Portland,) Reese, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Have been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales; Jan. 19, lat. 36, lon. 73, spoke schr. S. P. M. Tasker, hence for Galveston.

Schr. W. J. Holmes, Ward, Mayaguez, P. R., 18 ds., with oranges to Douglass & Gridley—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. E. gales; left in port brig Planet, for New-York, wtg.; Matilda, for Delaware Breakwater, for orders, ldg.; schr. Hattie E. Smith, for New-York, do.

Schr. Thomas R. Williams, Van Horten, Virginia.

WIND—Sundown, light, W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—Arr. bark Neptune, from Messina, which got off of George's Island this afternoon, without much damage to the vessel or cargo; steamer McClellan, from Baltimore; bark Triumph, from Savannah; brig Mariposa, from Savannah; the Cunard steam-ship Batavia, from Liverpool, arr. at noon today.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 27.—Arr. schrs. Ida Richardson, from Baltimore; Ripley Ropes, from Havana.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 27.—In harbor, schr. H. S. Baker, from Pensacola, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 27.—Arr. revenue cutter Northerner, Chase, from a cruise; in for Baltimore; ship William Norris, from Liverpool.

Sld. bark Templar and brig Red Wing for Rio.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 27.—Arr. steamer Scandinavian, from Liverpool Jan. 12.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 27.—Arr. steam-ship Leo, from New-York; ship Southern Rights, from Liverpool; brig Tempest, from Boston; schrs. Lucy A. Orcutt, from New-York; Nancy C. Trundy, from Warren, R. I.

Cld. ship George H. Warren, for Liverpool; schr. Goodwill, for Harbor Island.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The steam-ship Leipsig, Capt. Jaeger, from Baltimore Jan. 12, for Bremen, arrived at Grimsby, England, on the 25th.

The steam-ship Australia, Capt. Hedderwick, from New-York Jan. 14, for Liverpool, touched at Moville on the 26th.

Disaster.

LONDON, Jan. 26—Evening.—The Marion Rumsey, before reported on fire, was burned to the water's edge. A small portion of her cargo was saved.

THE BEST INVESTMENT
IN THE MARKET!
FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE
7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.
(ILLINOIS AND INDIANA.)
SUBSCRIPTIONS, $1,800,000; MORTGAGE, $16,000 PER MILE; $800,000 ALREADY SOLD. ROAD 200 MILES IN LENGTH, including Evansville Division, all under construction. 91 MILES COMPLETED AND HANDSOMELY EQUIPPED.
DAILY RECEIPTS, from $500 to $1,000 PER DAY.
THE SHORTEST AND BEST POSSIBLE LINE BETWEEN ST. LOUIS (the largest city in the West) and NASHVILLE, (the largest in Tennessee,) ST. LOUIS and EVANSVILLE, (the second in Indiana,) ST. LOUIS and LOUISVILLE, (the largest in Kentucky;) running through an old thickly-settled and highly-productive region, and COMMANDING, WITHOUT COMPETITION, THE BEST FREIGHTING BUSINESS IN THE WEST.
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